The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,708. New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
——— including postage	„	38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„	16	0
——— including postage	„	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6	0
——— including dostage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
Back Numbers	„	0	8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
Repetition	„	2	0
First insertion, each line	„	0	6
Second insertion	„	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DUNDAS—At Ishapore, on the 19th January, the wife of D. W. Dundas, Esq., of a daughter.

WHITTINGHAM—At Kidderpore, on the 26th January, the wife of Mr. G. Whittingham, of a son.

THORNTON—At Cherrapoonjee, Bengal, on the 21st January, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J. H. Thornton, Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOWDEN—TWIDALE—At St. John's Church, on the 19th January, by the Revd. Mr. A. B. Spry, Mr. W. Bowden, Devonshire, to Miss A. M. L. Twidale, daughter of W. Twidale, Eq.

DEATHS.

VETCH—At No. 2, Council House Street, on the 25th January, James, son of Major General George A. Vetch, late H. E. I. C. S., of Caponflat Haddington, aged nearly 24 years.

HARRISON—At Kishnaghur, on the 26th January, Henry Leland, infant son of H. L. Harrison, Esq., C.S., aged 3 months.

VARDON—At Calcutta, on the 26th January, Malcolm Seempat Vardon, Esq., aged 31 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—At Saugor, Central India, on the 27th January, the wife of Claud Douglas, Esq., Customs Department, of a son.

HOLMES—At Umballa, on the 29th January, the wife of Lieutenant W. B. Holmes, Engineers (Bengal) of a son.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in February.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to
Bombay, 18th December 1863. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail in March.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For Rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST MARCH.)

THE celebrated Frigate INCONSTANT, late of H.M.'s Navy, 1,196 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers. For passage apply to Captain CULLITON on board, or to
LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship T. E. LEMON, Captain RAINEY, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to
MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

THE fine A. 1 Ship EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 532 Tons, Captain KRONMAN. To sail on or before 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 5th February 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 H. P.) Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga, if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient enducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on 13th February, at noon, with mails, passengers and cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

TUESDAY next, the 9th February, the TELEGRAPH will leave Bombay at 6 P. M.

FRIDAY next, the 12th February, he MAHARAJ will leave Bombay at 2 P. M.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 29th January 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 5th February 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, precisely at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *City of Benares*, Captain MCEWAN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Agents for Captain MCEWAN.
Bombay, 3rd February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have from this day removed our Offices from No. 4, Hornby Row, to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. HERBERT & Co., No. 16, in Rampart Row.
Bombay, 6th February 1864. RALLI BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO to sign my name per procuration.
ALBERT VINAY.
1st February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—WANTED a Clerk in the Post Master General's Office who can write correctly from dictation and make abstracts of the contents of letters.—Salary Rupees 25.
E. IMPEY, Post Master General.
Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 3rd Feb. 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED.—A FEW HEAD GUARDS, Salary from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensum, batta and free quarters. None need apply unless those that are thoroughly qualified and can produce testimonials for sobriety and steadiness.
By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 29th January 1864.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY—CALL OF Rs. 150 PER SHARE.—NOTICE.—In the terms of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a Call of Rupees 150 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 20th February 1864.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 29th Jan. 1864.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The Certificates of Shares in this Company will be ready for issue at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 27th day of January, instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the receipt for the first Call at the time of applying for Certificates.
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BANK OF INDIA —FOURTH CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders, at the Bank's Office here, on or before 1st March, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS PER SHIP "NEPTUNE'S CAR."—The undersigned have been apprised by Messrs. GILLESPIE, CHURCHILL & Co., Merchants, London, that the said Messrs. GILLESPIE, CHURCHILL & Co. are Mortgagees of the above Ship. Shippers are therefore warned not to pay any Freight in Bombay, without the sanction of the undersigned.
MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for Messrs. GILLESPIE, CHURCHILL & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

2ND CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Holders of Shares which by virtue of Act XIX. of 1857, and in accordance with notices in the public Papers have become forfeited, owing to the non-payment of the 2nd Call, may redeem the same by payment of the said Call into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China with 15 per Cent. per annum interest added from the 1st November last (the date the above Call was due) to date of payment; until 13th instant; after which date all such Shares on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per share shall not have been paid will be disposed of as the Directors may think fit.
By order.
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
3rd February 1864.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

EQUITY SIDE.

CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, RUTTONBAEE, his Wife... } Plaintiff.

vs.

FRAMJEE MANOCKJEE... ... . Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this Cause, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; all persons claiming to be Creditors of Manockjee Muncherjee Gugrat, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the Intestate in the Pleadings named are peremptorily required either in person or by their Solicitors on or before the 16th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to come in and prove their claims before me at my Chambers, in Court-house, Bombay, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 26th day of January 1864.
GEO. TAYLOR, Master in Equity.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.
By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. LEWIS.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.
W. CLEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED.)—At an ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held at the Registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st of February 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following resolution was proposed by H. Forman, Esquire, Seconded by Limjee Maneckjee, Esquire, and carried unanimously:—

"That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, be paid for the three months ending the 31st December 1863."

Notice is hereby given that Dividend warrants will be issued on and after the 6th instant, which will be payable at the Bank of India on presentation.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, noon, the 10th instant, for the immediate construction by contract of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Esq. Hospital.

The place is now open to inspection at the office of the undersigned where also a schedule of quantities and specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for rejection of tenders.
J. A. FULLER, Captain Royal Engineer.
Executive Engineers Presidency Office, 3rd February 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.
21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned a general supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.
TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni
Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of
Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and mall size tins—
Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz. {
Vegetable
Hare
Rabbit
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Green Peas
Ox Tail
Salmon
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

Giblit
Poachers
Venison
Oysters
Soup and Bouilli
Peas and Gravy
Vermicelli
Mutton Broth } At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.

Gravie
Partridge } At Rs. 1.8 each.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,
"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobillity and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities."—*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants.
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.
LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing			1 doz. each.	
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1	„
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Claret,	do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing			3 doz. each.	
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	28	„
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James	35	„
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	28	„
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal	25	„
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal	28	„
BRANDY, fine Old Pale	32	„
Do. do. Brown	32	„

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

	Rs.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	20	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	26	0
Do. Golden, Do.	26	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	26	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

			Rs.
SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen		36
Red......Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronse do. } Good Dinner Wines White do. }	„	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal Quarts	„	„	24
Do. Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. .. Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do. Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still } By Deinhard } „ Moselle } and Jordan }	„	„	39
HOCK } Pints MOSELLE }	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

THE AITAREYA BRAHMANAM OF THE REGVEDA containing earliest speculations of the Brahmans on the meaning of the Sacrificial Prayers, and on the origin, performance and sense of the Rites of the Vedic Religion; edited, translated and explained by MARTIN HAUG, Ph, D., Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College.

Two vols. of above 800 pages in 12 mo, (210 pages Sanscrit Text, and 535 pages Translation, and 80 pages of Introduction), will be ready for issue after the 15th February 1864.

Price per copy to subscribers ...... Rs. 17
„ „ to Non-subscribers... ...... „ 20

Persons wishing to subscribe are requested to forward their names, and mention the number of copies required to the Curator Government Central Book Depot, Bombay, before the 15th February 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet inches. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO BE LET.—Two Large GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. BROWN, CLOUGH & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASER EDULJEE SOOKIA, in the Premises.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to
MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englsh Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Coleroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful collection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand, Violin Strings and Bows.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fox*.

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash*.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

TO SMOKERS.—Trichinopoly Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the very best quality, at Rs. 8, 10, and 12 respectively, per thousand.

CARARA MARBLE.

Cfrcular Slabs, white and grey, of the finest Carara Marble, for Drawing Room Tables 3½ feet and 3 feet in diameter. Also Slabs for Pier Tables 4 feet by 2 feet and 5 feet by 2½ feet.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has received by last Overland Mail, a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Perspectives, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.
J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chiniz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
Bombay, 14th December 1863.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN; *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Hindu ditto, 2 Rupees.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

	Rs.	
Home News, Jan. 4	0	8
Overland Mail, Jan. 4	0	8
Thacker's Overland News. Dec. 26 and Jan. 4	1	0
Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 2	0	10
Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 19 and 26 and Jan. 4	1	14
United Service Gazette, Jan. 2	0	10
Medical Times, Jan. 2	0	10
Punch, Dec. 26 and Jan. 2	0	12
Leamington Spa Courier, Dec. 19 and 26	1	4
British Standard, Dec. 18 and 25	1	0
Illustrated London News, Jan. 2	0	10
Weekly Dispatch, Jan. 3	0	10
The Queen and Lady's News, Jan. 2	0	10
Bell's Life, Dec. 19 and 26, and Jan. 2	1	14
The Tablet, Jan. 2	0	10
Dublin Freeman's Journal, Jan. 2	0	8
Weekly Times, Jan. 3	0	6
Reynold's Newspaper, Jan. 3	0	6

24 Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
RECEIVED PER STEAMER "JEDDO."

	Rs.	
Family Friend, vol. July to Dec.'63	3	0
London Society, ditto	7	4
Chambers's Journal, ditto	3	8
Once a Week, ditto	5	12
Cover for Vol. 4 London Society	1	4
——— Family Friend volume	0	12
——— Ladies Treasury ditto 7	1	0
——— Sixpenny Magazine, Vol. 6	0	12
——— Once a Week, Vol. 9	1	0
——— Bow Bells, Vol. 1	2	0
Adcock's Engineer and Contractor's Pocket Book 1864	4	8
Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book 1864	4	8
Page's Life light of Songs	2	12
Mrs. Trollope's Life of a Clever Woman	1	8
Wilkie Collins's No Name	4	8
The Old Helmet 2 Vols	9	0
Counsel and Comfort	2	12
Guthrie's Gospel in Ezekiel	2	12
Brown's Spectropia, spectral illusions, 1st series	1	14
Burton's Abeokuta and the Camaroon Mountains, 2 vols	18	12
Colenso on the Pentateuch, Part IV	8	0
Speke's Journal of Discovery of Source of the Nile	15	12
Alford's Queen's English	3	12
Sylvia's Lovers	4	8
Musical Herald, Vol. 2	3	0
Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals	13	8
Lost and Saved. By Mrs. Norton	3	12
Treatises on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, &c. By Gillmor	13	8
Aimard's The Freebooters, the Indian Scout, the Trail Hunter, the Pirate of the Prairie, and the Indian Scalper; each	2	12
Paidon's Games—Cards and Bagatelle. Each	0	6
The Interview. The Corner Cupboard. Enquire Within. Notices to Correspondents. Each	2	0
New Infantry Drill, 1862. Official Edn	3	0
——— Pocket Edn	1	0
Instruction of Musquetry	1	0
Major A. on Short Whist	2	0
Colonel B. on Whist	3	12
Cavendish on Whist	2	0
Queen's Regulations. Official Edn	3	0
——— Pocket Edn	1	0
Catholic Directory for 1864	1	4
Weale's Dictionary of Technical Terms	3	0
——— Recent and Fossil Shells	5	0
——— Weights and Measures of all Nations	1	2
——— Treatise on Electro-Metallurgy	1	2
——— Handbook to the Electric Telegraph	0	12
——— Art of Building	0	12
——— Rail Working	0	12
——— Machinery, &c.	1	2
——— Plates	5	8
——— Civil Engineering	3	8
——— Land and Engineer Surveying	1	8
——— Civil Engineering in North America	2	4
——— Mathematical Instruments	0	12
——— Plane and Spherical Trigonometry	1	8
——— Mensuration	0	12
——— Law of Contracts	0	12
——— Metropolitan Building Act	2	0
——— Local ditto	1	2
——— Local Amendment ditto	0	12
——— Six Legislative Enactments	0	12
——— Railways. By Stephenson	1	2
——— Arches, Piers, &c	1	2
——— Composition, &c. By Brennan	0	12

24, Medow Street Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Ex Steamer Salsette.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received large supplies of NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, comprising all the most important recent Publications of which a List will appear on Tuesday next, and their Miscellaneous Stock has been increased by the following additions:—

WATER COLOURS, including—

Winsor and Newton's New Colour AUREOLIN.

This colour is not sufficiently known to Amateur Artists in India, attention is therefore called to it as filling a void in the group of figments, that hitherto has been severely felt by Artists, and, with ULTRAMARINE and ROSE MADDER, it completes a triad of pure primitive colours of the highest order. Mr. Penley says, "Having most impartially and diligently tested the qualities of the Aureolin, I can and do most conscientiously recommend its adoption by all who practise water colour painting."

The following table of compound Tints will be found extremely useful:—
Aureolin, Burnt Sicuna, Indigo
Aureolin Indigo.
Aureolin, Burnt Sienna.
Aureolin Vandyke Brown, Indigo or French Blue.
Aureolin, Oxide of Chromium.
Aureolin Burnt Umber.
Aureolin Sepia.
Aureolin Emerald Green.
Aureolin Brown Madder.
Aureolin Lepia or Rose Madder Cobalt.
Aureolin Lights and Cobalt or Indigo.
Aureolin Rose Madder.

THACKER, VINING & Co. continue to import consignments of Water Colours by each steamer to ensure perfect freshness.—By this opportunity Rolls of Prepared Canvas 30 and 42 inches solid Blocks and Drawing Books have been secured, together with other useful materials.

WINDSOR AND FROGMORE.

A series of fine Photographs executed by Vernon Heath.
On the slopes at Windsor, in which is introduced a beautiful representation of the *Devdura*, a Tree planted by the Queen. Rs. 12.
Windsor Gardens, The Cedar Tree planted by the Prince Consort. Rs. 9.
The Queen's Apartments, a very fine view of the exterior of this part of the Castle. Rs. 9.
The North side of Windsor Castle, in the distance, Thobbing in the foreground. Rs. 9.
The East Terrace Windsor Castle, from the Queen's Apartments. Rs. 9.
The York and Lancaster Towers, Windsor. Rs. 9.
Virginia Water, Windsor. Rs. 9.
In the Gardens at Frogmore. Rs. 9.
Domestic Life at Frogmore, with Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Lady Cameron. Rs. 9.
Portraits of ALFRED TENNYSON and THOMAS CARLYLE, photographed from life by W. Jeffrey. Each Rs. 4.
Lord Clyde, a splendid photograph of the marble Bust by G. Ewing of Glasgow. Rs. 6.

NEW CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.

A selection of New Pictures in this beautiful process is added by this Mail, the subjects are as follows:—
Returning from Market after Calcott, 25 by 17. Rs. 25.
Bettws-y-coed, North Wales, Read, 26 by 17. Rs. 25.
Falls of the Slugwy, North Wales, Read, 26 by 17. Rs. 25.
Dryburgh Abbey after Burrell Smith, 22½ by 14½. Rs. 18.
Heidelberg after Rowbotham, 19½ by 13½. Rs. 16.
Lago Magiore do. 20 by 13½. Rs. 16.
Milking Time after S. Cooper, 17 by 11½. Rs. 16.
Before the Altar—an oval representing a Bride, 13 by 11. Rs. 16.
Wallenstadt and Lake of Geneva a pair each. Rs. 16.
Llyn Meoyngil after Penley, 19½ by 8. Rs. 10.
Buttermere ditto. 18½ by 7½. Rs. 10.
Ennerdale ditto. 18½ by 7½. Rs. 10.
Windsor Castle, Penley, 15½ by 9. Rs. 9.
Alessio, Gulf of Genoa, Rowbothan, 15½ by 9. Rs. 9.
LOCH KATRINE, Urquhart Castle, LOCHNAGER Dunderame Castle, Loch Lomond, LOCH AENE! a set of six views of Lake Scenery after Richardson, 14 by 10. Each Rs. 9.
View in South Wales after Rowbotham, 12½ by 9½. Rs. 6.
In the Gadamanthal, Tyrol,—ditto, 12½ by 8½. Rs. 6.
Amalfi after Leitch, 12½ by 9. Rs. 6.
Bridge of Prague after S. Proul, 8½ by 11½. Rs. 6.
Water Gate, on the Rhine do. 9½ by 12½. Rs. 6.
Loch Etine after Coupley Fielding, 10½ by 7. Rs. 6.
Loch Tay ditto. 10½ by 7. Rs. 6.
Castle of Ostca (Papal States) Rowbotham, 12½ by 8½. Rs. 6.
Green Laws landscape after ditto. 10½ by 7½. Rs. 5.

*** Any selection from the above can be framed either in wood or (what is more usual) in gold beading and will be forwarded carefully packed to any address.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

CARTES DE VISITE.—The best and most interesting collection in India will be found at this Establishment; no expense has been spared to render the stock attractive to all customers.

A list of this magnificent collection is being made out; meantime the whole are being classified and arranged alphabetically. The inspection of this department is worthy of attention, and patrons are respectfully invited to this opportunity of purchasing rare and valuable Cartes of almost every individual of importance and note.

Any one can at a moderate expense possess a Gallery (*or Album*) of Portraits representing the Genius, the Wit, the Beauty, and the Heroism of the present age.

CARTES-DE-VISITE ALBUMS.—The most beautiful collection of Albums it is possible to buy are now being displayed at prices, a trifle above their net cost. Albums complete with Cartes of titled personages only, or those of Clerical appointments:—Professors and Authors:—Dramatists, Musicians, and clever people generally; all placed distinct; in their order of precedence or otherwise, in any Album which may be selected, without extra charge.

COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPES of new design, elegantly mounted in splendid walnut cases, beautifully ornamented in mediæval; extra large lens, &c. Rs. 60 each.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES.—The finest collection of these articles to be found in India is now opened out, comprising some thousands of different views; on glass (plain and colored,) transparent paper, opaque, colored, transforming, &c. all of the newest description.

N. B.—A liberal reduction made in price when a number are taken at one purchase.

ICE MAKING MACHINES, OR PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.—Now opened out for sale, the second batch of these invaluable articles for making ice, which is done by lighting a handful of charcoal in a small stove under a galvanized iron cylindrical heater, containing an ammoniacal solution which never requires renewing, but will serve for years, or in fact for any length of time, the contents cannot escape, being strongly soldered up in the apparatus.

No chemicals or ingredients of any kind are used in the operation of freezing, but simply the action of fire upon the iron cylinder, creates a freezing power sufficient to turn water into blocks of solid ice weighing from three to five pounds each upon an average.

The *Instructions for use* are so simple, that a native servant of ordinary intelligence can be taught in one lesson to manage the apparatus with ease. The only expense is the fuel for the stove, (wood charcoal is preferable to anything) and which may cost about half an anna for each operation.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PRESENTATION GUITAR manufactured specially for India, and exquisitely inlaid with carved mother o'pearl and gold, and with new patent machine head. Price Rs. 50 to 200 cash.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CONCERTINAS.—WHEATSTONE'S Double Action. Full-sized, best Concertinas with complete Compass of 48 notes, HERBERT & Co. call particular attention to these beautiful Instruments by WHEATSTONE. No manufacturer has ever been able to approach the perfection of *tone, touch*, and *quality* which characterize the best Concertinas manufactured by WHEATSTONE. From Rs. 100 each, Cash.

A large selection of Concertina and Concertina and Piano Music.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PIANOFORTES ON SALE.—GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE in Mahogany case, beautifully finished and French polished, with all the modern improvements: *net cash* ...... Rs. 450

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Mahogany case, repeater action &c., a good toned Instrument: *net cash* ...... Rs. 350

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Mahogany case, similar to the above, fine grained wood, having the usual compass of keys; strongly secured with double bars, bolts, &c. &c. ...... Rs. 550

N. B.—The above four Instruments will be sold at the reduced prices quoted, for *cash only*, as they form the last few Pianos of a consignment received some months back, and must be cleared off to make room for fresh invoices. HERBERT & Co.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—HERBERT & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of these favorite instruments, comprising the followin[illegible]

All six-sided, with 20 German Silver keys [illegible] *air valves.*

No. 1. Moulded sides and ornamented wit[illegible] and gilt paper......[illegible]

No. 2. Rose-wood, with German silver edges[illegible] pitch thirds and fifths, suitable for *Banjo*, *Bo*[illegible]

No. 3. Rose-wood, with German silver edges [illegible] ners, moulded ends, very sweet toned instrum[illegible]

No. 4. Double notes, organ tones with octave[illegible] pitch in the bass [illegible]

No. 5. Double notes *tremolo* quality, large si[illegible] rior finish [illegible]

No. 6. Double notes, extra finish, metal centr[illegible] mechanism the best that are made [illegible]

N. B.—Upwards of one hundred of these hig[illegible] instruments are now in stock, some very beautifully ornamented with inlaid Bhul work and metal mountings. Books of every kind, for them, expressly.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BLANCHE DE NEVERS.

The following Vocal with P. F. accompaniment has arrived by the Mail:

AN OPERA IN FOUR ACTS; WRITTEN BY JOHN BROUGHAM; COMPOSED BY M. W. BALFE.

	Rs.	as.
CAVATINA. "Would you learn the will of Fate." (S.)	2	6
CHORUS. "Remember the Zingari."		
DUET. "Prepare to hear a secret." (S. and B.)	3	0
RECIT. AND SONG. "When I think of the days that are gone." (T.)	2	6
LA SPAGNUOLA. "As the mountain streams." (S.)	2	6
RECIT AND SONG. "There is a void within my heart." (S.)	2	6
DUET. "Oh! Blanche." (S. and S.)	2	6
CAVATINA. "In mem'ry of the days gone by." (T.)	2	6
RECIT. AND BALLAD. "As sunlight beaming on a summer lake." (S.)	2	6
DUET. "Must we part." (S. T.)	2	6
TRIO. "Now fortune bright'ning. (S. S. and T.)	2	6
SONG. "Oh! my soul's treasure." (T.)	2	6
RECIT. and CAVATINA. "As some lone traveller." (S.)	2	6
DUET. "If gentle mercy." (S. and B.)	2	6
DRINKING SONG. "The old vine tree." (B.)	3	0
PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.		
RICHARDS, BRINLEY. "La Spagnuola."	3	0
COOTE. Blanche de Nevers Quadrilles	4	0

HERBERT & Co.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
JOURNAL OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE WITH MAP AND PORTRAITS, AND NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, by Captain Grant	18	0
BISHOP COLENSO ON THE PENTATEUCH Part IV.	10	0
THE OCEAN, THE RIVER AND THE SHORE, by J. W. Willcock, Q. C.	6	8
DIARY OF A PEDESTRIAN IN CASHMERE and THIBET, by Captain Knight, 48th Regiment	16	0
FROM MATTER TO SPIRIT, THE RESULT OF TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE IN SPIRITMANIFESTATIONS, by C. D.	6	8
OUR ENGLISH LAKES, MOUNTAINS, AND WATERFALLS, Photographically illustrated	14	0
GOOD THINGS FOR RAILWAY READERS, 1000 ANECDOTES, by the Editor of the illustrated Railway Anecdote-Book	3	12
EVENINGS AT HOME or the JUVENILE BUDGET of MISCELLANIES, by Dr. Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld.	1	2
TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN, by H Wadsworth Longfellow.	2	10
DO. DO. CHEAP EDITION	0	12
LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS and OTHER POEMS, by W. E. Aytoun, D. C. L., with illustrations.	16	0
INDUSTRIAL BIOGRAPHY; IRON-WORKERS AND TOOL-MAKERS, by S. SMILES, author of "Lives of the Engineers".	4	8
THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR FAITH.—TEN PAPERS READ BEFORE A MIXED AUDIENCE OF MEN, by Professor Auberlen, Gess and others.	4	8
STORIES AND TALES, BY HANS C. ANDERSEN WITH 80 ILLUSTRATIONS, by A. W. Bayes	4	8
GEORGE STANLEY, OR LIFE IN THE WOODS A BOY'S NARRATIVE OF THE ADVENTURES OF A SETTLER'S FAMILY IN CANADA	3	0
GLOSSARY OF NAVIGATION, by the Revd. J. B. Harbord, M. A.	4	8
SUNBEAM STORIES, A SELECTION OF THE TALES, by the Author of "A Trap to catch a Sunbeam" second series	3	0
THE WORKS OF WM. SHAKESPEARE, edited by Howard Staunton, with copious Notes, Glossary, Life, &c.	8	0
PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY of a late Physician, by S. Warren D. C. L., F. R. S.	6	0
POETS' WIT AND HUMOUR selected by W. H. Wills, illustrated with 100 Engravings from Drawings, by C. Bennett, and G. H. Thomas	16	0
THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS OR MIRTH AND MARVELS, by T. Ingoldsby Esquire, with 60 Illustrations	16	0
THE LAST OF THE CAVALIERS, by R. Bentley.	4	8
ROBINSON CRUSOE, THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF, by Daniel de Foe, with a Portrait and 100 Illustrations by J. D. Watson	25	0
RECOMMENDED TO MERCY, by the Author o "Taken upon Trust" 3rd Edition	4	8
LESSONS AT HOME OR PLEASURE AND PROFIT A BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS	2	10
MR. WIND AND MADAM RAIN, by Paul de Musset	4	0
ABEL DRAKE'S WIFE, A NOVEL, by J. Saunders	4	0
TABBY'S TRAVELS, OR THE HOLIDAY ADVENTURES OF A KITTEN, by L. E. Guernsey	2	0
STANTON GRANGE, OR AT A PRIVATE TUTOR'S, by Revd. J. C. Atkinson	4	0
THE BLACK PANTHER, OR A BOY'S ADVENTURES AMONG THE REDSKINS	4	0
AUNT MADDY'S DIAMONDS	1	2
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS	1	2
HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE OF LONDON	1	2
HISTORY OF SANDFORD AND MERTON	1	2
TRUE STORIES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN	1	2
MAMA'S STORIES ABOUT ANIMALS	1	2
ST. AUSTINS COURT, OR THE GRAND CHILDREN	1	2
CHRISTMAS TALES	1	2
ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERY THING	3	0
BROTHER, HELP THE HEROISM OF HUMANITY AND BENEVOLENCE IN EVERY AGE	5	0
NO CHURCH, by the Author of High Church	3	12
A STRANGE STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF MY NOVEL	5	12
MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, quarto large	56	0
Do. Do. Do. Octavo	30	0
JOHN MARCHMENTS LEGACY, 3 vols.	25	0
YONGES BRITISH NAVY, 2 vols.	32	0
&c. &c. &c.		

☞ All the newest Books of the day, of popular interest in India received by every Mail.
Rampart Row, HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims on the Ship *Neptune's Car*, are requested to send in such claims to the undersigned before noon of this day.

MACNEE & Co.

12 Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th February.

BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting will take place on THURSDAY next, the 11th, at 8 P.M. at the Money School. The public are invited to attend.

GEO. BOWEN, Secretary.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Lady Clarendon*, Captain WILKIE, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after once leaving the deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents, *Lady Clarendon*.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received by the last Overland Mail some very choice and fashionable Goods, viz., Ladies, and Children's, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Ladies, fashionable Glace Paletots, Garibaldie and Postilion Cashmere and Muslin Jackets, Spanish Shawls, Burnouse, Horse Hair, and Patent Alexandra Skirts, Elastic Garters, Cotton Hose, Berlin Wool pattern of various shades and colours, Needles of all kinds, Angolas, of fast colours, suitable for Dresses and Suits for Gentlemen, Collars of all kinds, viz., Prince of Wales, Continental, Iron, Thumb, &c., with and without Scarfs; Child's Merino Pellisse, Knickerbocker Suits &c., &c., best Drab and Black Hats, for Gentlemen.

THE LAST BUT ONE OF
EVENINGS AT HOME.
TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1864.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
MR. J. R. BLACK

has the honour to intimate that he is so strongly urged to give his Jacobite Entertainment again, and to sing many of the Songs he has already sung in Bombay, that he proposes devoting his last "At Home" but one, *i. e.* TUESDAY EVENING, and his last on THURSDAY to the wishes of his friends.

On TUESDAY therefore the Programme will include.

PART I.

Scotch Song—O My Love is Like the Red Red Rose...	BURNES.
Irish Melody—Love's Young Dream	T. MOORE.
Do. Humorous Ballad—Leave us a lack av yer hair	DR. WALLER.
Do. Song—Believe me if all those endearing young charms	T. MOORE.
Scotch Song—Tam Glen	BURNS.
English Song—Mad Tom	PURCELL.
Do. Do The Lass of Richmond Hill	
Irish Humorous Song—The Hero of Eailinanagy.	

PART II.

Jacobite Song—Wha'll be King but Charlie.	
Do. *Do.*—Bonne Prince Charlie.	
Do. *Do.*—Hey Johnnie Cope.	
Do. *Do.*—Flora MacDonald's Lament.	
English Patriotic Song—The Volunteer Rifleman	FARMER.
Irish Humorous Ballad—Thady o' Grady.	
Do. Melody—The Harp that once through Tara's Halls	MOORE.
English Patriotic Song—The Englishman	BLOCKLY.
Highland Reel—Alister McAlister.	

In the course of the Evening MR. BLACK will recite in broad Scotch "Mansie Waugh's" Volunteering Experiences Sixty Years Ago.

Pianoforte—MR. I. C. PHILLIPS.

Doors open at half-past 8, commence at 9.

ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pitt	,, 1

Tickets obtainable at the offices of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co. and THACKER & Co.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.
SACRED SONGS AND READINGS.
MR. BLACK,

In compliance with the request of many friends, will repeat his Sacred Entertainment at the

TOWN HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT FIVE O'CLOCK.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
RECEIVED PER STEAMER "MALTA."

Pentateuch and Book of Joshua, critically considered. By the Rev., J. W. Colenso, D.D. Part 4—First Eleven Chapters of Genesis. 8vo. cloth Rs.	8	0
Journal of Discovery of the Sources of the Nile. By Capt. Speke, with Illustrations, by Capt. Grant. 8vo	16	0
Lost and Saved. By Hon. Mrs. Norton. Cheap Edition, post 8vo.	3	12
Bishop Wilson's Journal and Letters. Addressed to his family during the first nine years of his Indian Episcopate. Edited by the Rev. Daniel Wilson. Post 8vo. cloth	5	12
Davidson's Precedents in Conveyancing. Second edition, vol. 4, comprising Wills, Executors and Trustees. 8vo.	21	0
The Gospel in Ezekiel. A Series of Discourses. By Dr. T. Guthrie. New and cheaper Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth	2	2
The complete Grazier's, Farmer's, and Cattle Breeder's Assistant. By Mayhew and Burn. Illustrated, 8vo.	16	0
Engineer's Architect's, and Contractors's Pocket-Book for 1864. With Formulæ, and a large amount of Engineering information	4	8
Dockyard Economy and Naval Power. By P. Barry. With Photographs of the leading private Workshops. 8vo. cloth	16	0
Vatican Sculptures Briefly Explained. By R. Macpherson. With a Cut of every Sculpture. 1vo 18mo.	3	12
Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements and Mortar. By H. Gilmore (American). 8vo. cloth.	13	0
Theodore Parker's Works. Vol. 5. Discourses on Slavery. Post 8vo.	4	2
Current Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries. By Martin and Trubner. With Facsimiles in Gold and Silver of all the Coins. 8vo. cloth	32	0
Divine Emblems. By John Bunyan. Printed on Toned Paper, with Illustration. 16mo.	4	2
Cartoons from Punch. By John Tenniel. 4to, cloth gilt	16	0
The Old Helmet. By Author of "Wide, Wide World." 2vols. 8vo. cloth.	9	0
Counsel and Comfort. From a City Pulpit. By the "Country Parson." Fcap. 8vo	2	12
Cassell's Bunyan. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Printed on Toned Paper, copiously Illustrated Cloth. Plain.	8	0
Smith's Wealth of Nations. A New Edition, revised by J. R. M'Culloch. 8vo	12	0
Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood, and the Geology of the District. By the late Hugh Miller. Crown 8vo. cloth	12	8
British Controversialist. Vol. 10, July to December, 1863	2	12
The Ladies' Treasury, vol. 1863. Cloth, gilt edges	5	12
The Boy's Own Magazine. Christmas Volume. Cloth, gilt edges	4	0
London Society. Vol. 4, July to December, 1863, Cloth, gilt edges. 100 Illustrations	7	8
Sports in Norway, 8vo.	8	6
Nystrom's Pocket-Book of Mechanics and Engineering for 1864, Eighth Edition.	5	12
The Sporting Rifle and its Projectiles. By Lieut. J. Forsyth. With illustrations, demy 8vo.	2	8
Family Friend. Volume for Christmas, 1863. Fcap. 8vo	3	8
Life of Dr. Andrew Reid. Memoirs of the Life and Philanthropic Labours of Andrew Reid, DD., by his Sons. 8vo.	9	0
Tom Moody's Tales. By Mark Lemon. With Illustrations, 16mo, cloth	5	2
Abeokuta and the Cameroon Mountains. An Exploration. By Capt. R. F. Burton. 2 vols. Illustrated	18	12
Notes on Hospitals. By Florence Nightingale. Greatly enlarged, Post 4to, cloth	13	8
Recreations of a Country Parson. 1st and 2nd Series, uniform. Post 8vo, cloth. Each.	2	12
Standard Guide to Postage Stamp Collecting. Post 8vo. boards	1	0
Family Fairy Tales. (Which have not yet appeared in print.) Edited by Cholmondeley Pennell. Illustrated, square, 12mo	3	8
The Queen's English. Stray Notes on Speaking and Spelling. By Dean Alford. Fcap. 8vo.	3	12
Sermons Preached at Trinity Church, Brighton. By the late Rev. W. A. Robertson, M.A., 4th Series, post 8vo, cloth	6	2
Sylvia's Lovers. By Mrs. Gaskell. New Edition, five Illustrations, crown 8vo. cloth	4	8
House of Elmore. By the Author of "Grandmother's Money." Cheap Edition, crown 8vo. cloth	3	8
Wars of Wapsburgh. By Author of "Heir of Redcliffe." Fcap. 8vo	3	12
Art Journal. Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1862. Royal 4to, cloth, gilt edges	16	0
Once a Week. Vol. 9, July to December, 1863. Illustrated, royal 8vo	5	12
Mutter's Travels. 3 vols. p. 8vo	21	0
Book of Ancient Pictures	5	12
Doyle's Bird's Eye Views	11	8
Roget's Thesaurus. Russia half bound	12	0
Williamson's Surgery	9	0
The Gentle Life	5	12
Stonehenge on the Horse	13	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. THACKER. VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale, a small consignment of very superior Electro Silver Goods, consisting of the following articles:—

TEA POTS.

Tea Pots, engraved and hard soldered,	5 Gills	Rs. 50	0
Tea Pot do. do. do.	4 do.	48	0
Ditto do. do. do.	5 do	60	0
Ditto do. do. do.	1 Pint	34	0
Ditto do. do. do.	5 Gills	55	0

COFFEE POTS.

Coffee Pots, engraved and hard soldered,	5 Gills	60	0
Ditto do. do. do.	1 Quarts.	46	0
Ditto do. do. do.	1 Pint	36	

CREAM EWER.

Cream Ewer, engraved and richly gilt	32	0

TABLE CASTORS.

Six Glass Castor, Silver Mustard Cover and Castor Tops	60	0
Ditto ditto plated do. do.	50	0
Four Glass do. do.	20	0
Three Glass ditto do. do.	18	0

SALT STANDS.

Plated Salt Stands, open work, ruby lining, per pair.	16	0
Ditto ditto gilt inside, per pair	18	0

MUFFINEERS.

Muffineers, engraved	10	0
Ditto plain	7	8
Ditto Glass Silver Tops	5	0

TOAST RACKS.

Of various patterns	Rs. 10 and 12	0

MUGS AND CUPS.

Children's Cup, engraved and gilt inside	15	0
Pint Mugs, plain with ornamental cable handle	19	0
Half Pint do.	12	0
Ditto do. engraved, richly gilt inside	20	0

SUNDRIES.

Two Glass Pickle Frame	30	0
Mustard Pots of various designs	12	0
Sugar Basket, ruby lining	18	0
Fruit Spoon, richly gilt and ornamented	7	0

FORKS AND SPOONS.

Table Spoons	Fiddle pattern quality	A	per doz.	40	0
The same	do.	B	,,	30	0
Table Forks	do.	A	,,	38	0
The same	do.	B	,,	28	0
Dessert Spoons	do.	A	,,	30	0
The same	do.	B	,,	22	0
Dessert Forks	do.	A	,,	28	0
The same	do.	B	,,	20	0
Tea Spoons	do.	A	,,	18	0
The same	do.	B	,,	14	0
Sugar Bows	do.	A	each	3	12
The same	do.	B	,,	3	0
Salt Spoons	do.	A	per doz.	18	2
The same	do.	B	,,	15	0
Egg Spoons	do.	A	,,	19	0
The same	do.	B	,,	16	0
Mustard Spoons	do.	A	,,	18	0
The same	do.	B	,,	15	0
Sauce Ladles	do.	A	each	3	12
The same	do.	B	,,	2	12
Soup Ladles	do.	A	,,	13	8
The same	do.	B	,,	11	0
Gravy Spoons	do.	A	,,	6	8
The same	do.	B	,,	6	8

With a view to effecting a speedy sale, Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., under instructions from the Consignor are enabled to offer FIFTEEN PER CENT. off the above prices for CASH.

N. B.—Orders will be received for supplies from England if accompanied by cash at a considerable reduction on the foregoing.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *China*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th inst.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Sind and Persian Gulf, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Sunday .... 14th 6h. 16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday .... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	8	Shrove Monday.	6 33	5 55	11 30	11 52	8th February 1864. Time—8h. 3m. 37s.9
Tues.	9	Shrove Tuesday.	6 33	5 56	—	0 14	
Wed.	10	Ash Wednesday.	6 32	5 57	0 36	0 56	
Thur.	11	Daybreak at 5.16.	6 31	5 58	1 17	1 39	
Fri.	12	Twilight ends at 7.13	6 31	5 58	1 59	2 19	
Sat.	13	Venus sets at 3.8.	6 31	5 58	2 40	3 4	
Sun.	14	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 30	5 59	3 29	3 56	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 22	KURRACHEE	Jan. 30
AGRA	Feb. 2	LAHORE	Jan. 30
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 30	LONDON	Jan. 30
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Feb. 2
BANGALORE	Jan. 29	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 30	MEERUT	Feb. 2
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 30
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 16	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Jan. 28	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 5	SUEZ	Jan. 16
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1864.

As we suppose that the reclamation of Back Bay is inevitable either by a company of Jobbers or by Government, it remains to be considered in what way this evil may best be mitigated: for, whatever benefits may accrue to a certain section of the population, there is no doubt that to the general public the tainting of the sea breeze and shutting out the view which may now be enjoyed upon our esplanade will be a great evil. We presume the projectors of the reclamation scheme have not the intention of absolutely filling in the whole bay, as the charts of the latest dates shew four and five fathoms at low water close to Malabar Point. The course that will most probably be pursued, and that, in our opinion, promises best, will be to throw a breakwater from the end of Colaba to a reef drying at half tide to the southward of Malabar Point. This breakwater would be from thirteen to fourteen thousand feet in length; but, as for about two-thirds of this distance the reefs are dry at low water and the depth of the remaining third averages no more than thirteen or fourteen feet, this work would not be so stupendous as appears at first sight. The advantage to be gained by this plan is that the sea-facing of the reclamation works might be made comparatively slight. Any one who, in his morning canter along the Back Bay beach, has kept his eyes about him, will have observed how the very solid masonry of the Mussulman burial ground and Hindoo burning ground has been sapped and thrown down by the action of the S. W. monsoon swell. The beach, then, if reclaimed to a depth of six feet at low water, or as much further as may be deemed advisable, will give more than five-sixths of the area of the whole bay at a comparatively small expense, and a very good harbour would be left for the accommodation of coasting craft during the fine season; and if during the S. W. monsoon a large vessel in trying to make Bombay harbour should fall into the error of getting to the northward of her port, and be unable to weather the Prongs, she might run for Back Bay, and by keeping close round the break-water would stand a much better chance of saving life, if not property, than at present. If Government have not already parted with the power of directing the proceedings of Messrs. Scott & Co., they should insist on a broad esplanade being kept around the whole circuit of the basin to compensate the public in some measure for the loss—or what is much the same thing the spoiling—of the present esplanade; and as few drains as possible should be allowed to empty themselves into the basin, as there will be no tide worth mentioning to carry off the sewage. But we greatly fear that this like most other matters relating to hygiene in Bombay will be bungled. We could have wished that Mr. Sowerby's views had been correct, and that our bay with its open view, its fresh air, and sandy beach so pleasant to ride on, might still have been spared to us (for, let folk say what they will about the malaria from the reefs, the fact is indisputable that the Colaba barracks, situated close to the sand reefs, are the healthiest known), but his premises are incorrect and his conclusions therefore erroneous. His opinions have been fully confuted by "Tom Cringle" in his letter to the *Times of India* of the 4th instant, though why that gentleman should think it necessary to adopt such a discourteous and sneering style in so doing is more than we can say. He first denies Mr. Sowerby's right to his own name, and then declares there is no such place as his residence, in both of which "Tom" is wrong. But, were it otherwise, "Tom" has no right to endeavour to drag him from his incognito. Moreover, it is not customary when differing with a man in verbal argument, to tell him he is talking "utter bosh" &c. &c., Why then do so in writing? Should the scheme of which we have given the rough outline be carried out, the remainder of the reclamation of Back Bay will be effected by nature herself, for it has constantly been silting up; and as the breakwater will project beyond to the westward of Malabar Point it will catch much of the sand which is yearly being carried down the coast—and which will have no means of egress, so that the next generation may see a flourishing and we hope a healthy and well laid out town where the fishes now disport themselves.

THE author of the article in the *Indu Prakash* that we noticed not long ago suggested in it one of the chief reasons for the dislike with which the British Raj is almost universally regarded throughout India. We have in our capacity as rulers utterly disregarded the character of the people with whom we have to deal, and judged them by our own standard. We have in fact acted as a governing body the part played by each Englishman who roams about the continent with his hands in his British pockets, not losing one jot of his intense individuality, expecting that every one will be influenced by his English ideas, while he refuses to let their ideas have the slightest effect on him. We have aimed at reproducing, as nearly as possible, in India, facsimiles of English customs, manners, and institutions, and believing as we do that these are the best customs, manners, and institutions in the world, we have been influenced in our aiming by the best motives. At the same time it never seems to have occurred to us that while the spirit of our institutions is, by almost universal consent, admirable in the extreme, the form of them is not always equally so, nay more is often so peculiarly adapted to our insular tastes or prejudices as to be repugnant in a like degree to those of other nations. From the time of Froissart it has ever been the custom of the English to "take their pleasure sadly," and a tone of sobriety and almost gloom pervades our institutions, which, however well suited to the genius of our own nation, is eminently calculated to repel and disgust other races with whom we may be brought in contact.

Such we believe is the case with us in India. We have been influenced by the best motives in all that we have undertaken. We have established a system of justice where before injustice was the rule. We have given a mild settled government to a country that was before racked by anarchy and intestine strife. We have brought all the blessings of the highest form of civilization ever known and laid them at the feet of men who, whatever they may have been two thousand years ago, when we came into the country were little better than barbarians. We have done all this, and yet we are regarded with passive apathy if not active dislike. And why? Simply because we did not take into account the character of the people with whom we have to deal, and acted as if our measures merely affected Europeans. Because we cold phlegmatic Englishmen pride ourselves on our dislike to scenes, and our disregard of elaborate ceremonial, we took it for granted that Orientals to whom such things are the very breath of their nostrils must do the same. With business-like punctuality becoming the *nation boutiquiere*, we pay our dues and not a fraction more, and deal in a hard matter-of-fact business-like way with men who would far rather have more irregularity and less stiffness. In this respect we might learn a lesson from the dealings of native Governments with their subjects. With them a man who has done his work well, instead of being paid with punctilious regularity, and told that he has done his duty and got a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, often finds his pay falling into arrears, but is made happy by a few words of applause and some small honour such as the privilege of having a red umbrella carried over his head, or a torch borne before him at night. We pride ourselves on giving the solid wholesome cake of good government without the tinsel of outward show, entirely ignoring the fact that natives are apt to judge of the value and goodness of the cake by the amount of tinsel around it.

If we wish to keep the greatness of our power constantly before the eyes of our native subjects, we should indulge in far more of show and pageantry than we do. "The Capucins" remarks Hallam in his literature of Europe, "were most active in getting up processions, and all that we call foolery, but which is not the less stimulating to the multitude for its folly," and the influence of this "foolery" he assigns as one of the chief causes of the re-action of the Roman Catholic religion after the Reformation. The very Roman Catholic religion itself owes no small portion of its wide spread power to the appeals it makes to the senses by processions and elaborate ceremonial. With such instances before our eyes it is simply folly in us to neglect, as we habitually do, all opportunities of pleasing and at the same time impressing the natives by means of state pageants and festivities. We would willingly see the retinue of the Governor and chief officers of state augmented, and their splendour increased. We should like to see public ceremonials conducted in a befitting manner, without regard either to economy or British hatred of fuss; and we should gladly hail the celebration of such festivals as Her Majesty's birth-day by public shows and fetes. We may depend on it that the expense of such a mode of celebration would be more than repaid by the results, for we should thus please the people and make them more satisfied with our rule, at the same time that we should bring before their eyes an outward and unmistakable demonstration of our power, of whose greatness they would then entertain a better and clearer idea.

IT has been whispered, says the *Englishman*, that Major General George P. Lawrence, instead of returning to England, as was reported, may have the appointment of Lieut. Governor of the Punjab. If this appointment takes place we shall probably see Colonel Durand in Council, and Mr. Temple Foreign Secretary.

FROM Rajpootana the *Delhi Gazette* learns that the Chief of Jeypore will receive the Star of India from the Viceroy in person, as soon as his Excellency comes up country,

"Matters still continue unsettled at Saloomber, and Meywar in general is discontented from various political causes. We shall much regret if the Chiefs forget themselves so far as to neglect the advice of the British Agent. It is fortunate that Major Eden, whose sound judgment and character is respected, is there just now. But we would not be in the least surprised if the Chiefs did, notwithstanding, cause a disturbance and brought upon themselves those troubles which have been pointed out to them.

"General Lawrence from Ajmere has sent for Ulfut Hossain, the native Christian who was detained in prison by the Nawab of Tonk, whose case we laid before the public recently. We were under the impression the poor man was on his way to Agra."

THE same journal asserts that a most shameful piece of jobbery is committed in the General Orders appointing Officers to Native Regiments now under reorganization. "Lieutenant T. R. Cowie, of the General List, Infantry, whose date of commission in England dates from July 1860, is appointed as Adjutant of the 2nd Native Infantry—*i. e.*, to the charge of the discipline of nearly 800 men, after a residence in India of only three years. We warn Sir Hugh Rose of placing mere boys in the position that men of ten years' experience could barely obtain before the mutiny."

THE *Delhi Gazette* also learns that Major B. T. Reid had suddenly resigned the charge of the Chumba States, owing to bad news from England. He left Lahore on the 25th for Calcutta. His resignation had not been in two hours, before fifteen applications were made for the post vacated by him. Mr. D. McNabb is appointed to succeed him.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.—We are favoured by His Excellency the Governor with the information that a telegram has been received from Colonel Stewart, from on board ship 180 miles west of Gwadur, stating that all the cable has been successfully paid out from the first ship, and that Colonel Stewart hoped to be at Mussendom this day (Monday.)

GALLE, 5TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for China.
Steamer *Mooltan* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 6TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *United Service* from China anchored.
Steamer *United Service* sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS, 6TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Queen of the South* sailed for London.
Steamer *Benares* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Benares* with *Candia* in tow anchored.

KURRACHEE, 6TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Tilly* from Bombay anchored.
Steamer *Comorin* left for Bombay.

CALICUT, MALABAR, 7TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Euphrates* from Cochin to Bombay anchored.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

BROACH, 1ST FEBRUARY.

IN the absence of any stirring news, I beg to send you the following inscription that I found on a tombstone, which is interesting from various points of view:—"Here lyes the body of Brigadier General David Wedderburn, Commander-in-Chief of the Honorable Company's Forces under the Presidency of Bombay. The following letter from one of the first Generals of the age is a most honorable testimony of his very superior memory and abilities.

"'St. James, July 22.

'This day at noon arrived here Major Wedderburn dispatched by Prince Ferdinand on Thursday last the 16th Instant with the following letter from his most Serene Highness to His Majesty:' "I have the honor to congratulate your Majesty upon a very signal advantage which your Majesty's army have this day gained. It is impossible for me to set down every particular of this glorious day. The bearer of this an officer of distinguished merit and who has greatly contributed to the happy success of this day will give your Majesty an exact account of it. I have the honor to recommend him to your Majesty's Royal favour. Upon the field of Kirch Denckern not far from Hilturp, the 16th July, 1761, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg." As a proof of His Royal Majesty's entire approbation of his services in Germany, he received a purse of a thousand pounds, and was made Major Commandant of a Battalion. When little more than of age, he was made Lieutenant Colonel in 1762, Colonel and Brigadier General in March 1770. Honorable, candid, just and sincere, his conduct throughout life in his public and private capacity reflects the highest honor on his memory; the very essential advantage which the company have reaped from the exertion of his talents since he has had the chief command of the troops are incontestable proofs of his abilities in his public capacity. In his private character words would poorly describe the excellence of his heart. Replete with virtues which did honor to humanity, he lived, loved, revered and respected by his friends and acquaintances, and he fell most sincerely and universally regretted and lamented by all degrees of people. He was killed under the walls of Baroache, November 14, 1772. Ætat 32 years and 8 months. With the deepest sorrow for his death, the sincerest veneration, regard and attachment to his memory, the above is inscribed by his aid-de-camp and secretary, Alexander Maclellan. John Mackenzie."

Mr. Pinhey has been here for the last week, holding criminal sessions. There are several cases on the calendar, of which he has as yet disposed of four or five, and it is likely it will take another week to go through the calendar.

A case of some importance is now pending on the civil side of the court. It is an action filed against Mr. Venayekrow Dewalkur, Deputy Magistrate with full powers of a Magistrate, by one Mahashunker Hurrishunker for false imprisonment. The damages are laid at ten thousand rupees. It appears that at the instance of some person, whose name I forget, Mahashunker was brought up for theft, his house being previously searched, and at the time of the search, Mahashunker was not present, and in his absence his wife was arrested, as some of the stolen articles were found in the premises. The case having been fully heard, the Deputy Magistrate sentenced Mahashunker to six months' imprisonment. Against this conviction and sentence, the prisoner appealed to the Session Judge. Mr. Pinhey reversed the conviction on the ground that the probabilities of the case were in favour of the prisoner. In his judgment, Mr. Pinhey made some severe strictures on the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate in this case. Encouraged by Mr. Pinhey's observations, Mahashunker has filed an action against Mr. Venayekrow. It is believed, however, that nothing will come of it, as Mr. Venayekrow has done nothing irregular or illegal but what the exigences of the case required. Mr. Venayekrow being a strict Magistrate, he has incurred the ill-will of two or three khutree vukeels, who are said to be at the bottom of the affair. The action was first filed in the Sudder Ameen's court; but Mr. Pinhey has got the case transferred on his own files. The first hearing took place on the 1st instant, and the further investigation has been postponed for a fortnight.

Mr. Pinhey has applied to Government for the services of an assistant judge, as the duties devolving on him are too onerous to overtake.

Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy left Broach this afternoon by a special train for Baroda. Before his departure he was presented with an address, signed by the inhabitants of Broach, reciting the charitable actions which he did during his stay in the town, amongst which the construction of an Hospital formed the noticeable feature. Dr. Glen has made an honorable mention in his annual report to Government of this project and strongly recommends the proposal to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council. Mr. Sorabjee replied to the address in modest language, thanking the gentlemen who presented him with the Address, and for their courteous conduct during his sojourn in Broach. Nearly all the principal men of the town escorted him to the railway station, and he took his departure for Baroda at three o'clock.

The weather is nice and cool, though the sun is somewhat sultry at noon.

KURRACHEE. 31ST JANUARY.

IT was correctly surmised that the child found murdered in an out-house in the compound of the Wesleyan chapel, as related in my last letter, was killed by its own father. The wretched man has surrendered himself, and gives a remarkable account of his crime and what followed. He declares that on Sunday morning, the 17th, he took the child, as already stated, to see some of its relatives. Instead of going to those persons, Govind (the murderer) went out to the bazar with his little son, and after giving him something to eat took him to some old "Pendalls" in rear of cantonments, and there passed the day with him. Whilst in that place, the man says he asked the little boy if he knew who his father was, to which he declares the child replied that his mother had told him that he Govind was not. This, the culprit adds, determined him to take away the poor child's life, which, as I have already told you, he had attempted a couple of months before, and accordingly whilst the little fellow was asleep, Govind, having made a piece of cloth into a rope, strangled him precisely as the evening gun was fired. He then took the body to the vacant Sappers' and Miners' Lines where he passed the night in a hole with it by his side. In the morning he carried it to Clifton, between the railway and the Ghizree sanatarium, and loitered there with it through the day, Monday; when it fell dark, he bent his steps, still with his ghastly charge, to the Rambaugh, between the Artillery Lines and the town. On passing through the open ground in front of the barracks he came to a well and for a moment thought he would throw himself into it, but the fear of being considered a coward, he asserts, detained him from following this momentary inebriation to destroy himself. He went on to Rambaugh where he passed the night; then at about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning he repaired to his house which he found empty, the woman he calls his wife having gone to Kotree the night previous in the hope of finding him and the child there. There he laid the body and went away, and at about eight o'clock it was found by the woman's daughter-in-law who had been desired to look after the place. From Tuesday until Saturday, the murderer states he wandered about a prey to the bitterest remorse, and this feeling became so intolerable that on Saturday night he turned his steps towards one of the police stations in the town, and entered into conversation with a policeman to whom he divulged himself, saying that he knew full well he would be hanged for the crime he had committed. The man was taken on Monday before M. Griffith, Deputy Magistrate to whom he related his story. He also took that officer and the Foujdar to the "Pendalls" and the vacant Sappers' and Miners' Lines, and showed them the place where he had strangled the child and afterwards passed the night in a hole with the corpse. Mr. Griffith has examined several witnesses who saw the prisoner between Tuesday and Saturday to discribe if he speaks truly of his movements, and is sane, and it appears they all corroborate his statements. Of course none of them saw the body with him, but his footprints have been found on the brink of a pool of water near Chifton, and other circumstances tend to show that he is telling the truth, and surrendered himself in obedience only to that dreaded "still small voice!" What is strangle than all, however, is the opinion the Surgeon, Dr. Skues, expressed at the Military Court of Inquest held upon the child's body that he had died of natural causes, notwithstanding the presence of marks of strangulation upon the throat. Mr. Griffith has committed Govind to take his trial at the Sessions which will open in a few days.

The staff entrusted with the laying of the cable from Guadur to the Persian Gulf proceeded on the 27th in the *Coromandel* which had arrived from Bombay on the 25th. Colonel Goldsmid, who goes on a political mission in those parts—as already announced—joined the party, together with Mr. Walton, Superintendent of the Mekran Telegraph. It is intended to keep the authorities (and, I hope, the public also) well informed of the progress of the great work in hand, as I perceive that first class signallers are advertised for to work the land line between this and Guadur. The *Zenobia* and the *Kirkham* in tow reached Guadur from Bombay on the 28th, and the *Semiramis* with the *Marian Moore* the day following. The new tug *Sind*, which was announced as about to proceed to Bombay to join the cable laying fleet, it seems, is not to go now.

The prices of grain and provisions are increasing rapidly in the interior. I hear that His Highness Meer Ali Moorad has opened his granaries for the sale of grain at reasonable prices to the poor; a humane proceeding for which, considering the state of his finances, His Highness deserves every commendation. This is bad news for those obese ogres the Bunias. Red Rice at Khetty Bunder is selling at Rs. 104 per *Kurrar*, a rise of Rs. 9 in one week, which is ascribed to exportation to other ports. In Kurrachee, however, there has been no great change in prices for about a fortnight. Yesterday they stood as follows:—

Ghee, per maund	Rs. 23	0	
Wheat, per candy	,, 28	0	to 31
Barley do.	,, 14	0	to 15
Gram do.	,, 19	0	
Dholl, toor do.	,, 24	0	to 25
Badjree do.	,, 31	0	
Rice, Red, do.	,, 30	0	
,, White do.	,, 33	0	
,, Bhawulpooree do.	,, 34	0	
Sugar, 1st sort, per maund	,, 12	4	
,, Candy do. do.	,, 10	0	
,, ,, 2nd sort do.	,, 9	0	

The market supplies are very dear, and the military are carrying into execution the project talked of for some time back, of establishing a soldiers' market in the Store Lascars' Lines, near the Artillery barracks. This "opposition" will, it is hoped, bring dealers down to reasonable figures.

A letter from a friend in the Punjab tells me that another Quarter Master in a Royal Regiment stationed in that province is likely soon to share the fate of the officer who lately occupied a similar rank in H. M.'s 51st King's Own Light Infantry. The new delinquent has now been some four months under arrest, pending orders for his trial. He is charged with appropriating "regimental necessaries" from his own stores and then reporting them as stolen. A portion of the articles was found secreted in his quarters. He was detected through the exertions of his Quarter-Master Serjeant who very naturally had every reason to discover who was the thief. The Quarter-Master is an old man, with two grown up daughters, one of them married to an Officer in his own Corps. It is worthy of remark that one of his predecessors (if not his *immediate* predecessor) was tried several years ago, after the annexation of the Punjab, of some grave offence of which however, he was acquitted, but only to be brought to a fresh trial for his *syce* or horse-keeper, a crime of which he was found guilty and for which he was transported for life. Last year, I may add, the Paymaster of the same regiment was tried and cashiered for drunkenness.

Two disasters are reported as having occurred during the past fortnight at the mouth of the Indus. The first is the loss of the Cotea *Hurnepassa*, Tindal Thalib, owned by Nursee Luckmeedass, which left Khetty for Mandavie, on the 13th, laden with badjree, and running aground was capsized and sunk with the cargo. The other is the wreck of the Cotea *Verysal*, Tindal Hoossein, from Mandevie to Khetty, whilst crossing the bar. The crews in both instances fortunately were saved.

The shareholders of the ill-fated Bank of Kurrachee held a meeting on the 26th, and a resolution was passed sanctioning the issue by the liquidator of 40 per cent. of the paid up shares. A considerable balance remains in hand to meet the issue of the long lingering suit against Mr Samuel Giles.

A large party from the various regiments serving in the Punjaub, came in from Mooltan on the 28th under the command of Captain Malthus of H. M.'s 94th regiment. It consists of 303 men, 29 women and 30 children, on their way home. It is a pity really to see the large number of fine looking fellows who are leaving the service as "ten years men." The parties from the 7th Royal Fusiliers and 89th Foot are composed of what we would call picked men. In the list of officers who accompany the detail I notice the names of Captain Lloyd and M. Thorpe, of the 98th, borth active and successful members of the turf in the Punjab, whose sporting circles will no doubt miss them very much.

Sir Mordaunt Wells is now among us. He came from Mooltan on Thursday, and will probably go to Bombay by the next steamer. He came down the river with the soldiers I have just spoken of, and made himself a great favourite with them. Has the Burney trial shaken His Honor's faith in officers, I wonder?

The weather is giving indications of increasing heat. Fevers are on the decline, but small pox continues its deadly work; it sent 24 victims to the grave last week—all natives.

OUDE, 27TH JANUARY.

ON this occasion, I purpose to continue the review of the annual administration report. Passing on from matters of trivial importance, the next subject of importance treated of in the report is that of taxes—all incomes under 500 per annum are now exempt from taxation, and the assessment has consequently fallen from 4,23,621 Rupees to 2,70,424. The decrease is most marked under schedule No. II., but the writer of the report admits that the abandonment of the two per cent. income tax "was a most popular measure" and gives satisfaction to many thousands immediately affected by it. There could be but one opinion as to the propriety of removing this tax, and *it* would be far better still if the tax on incomes could be removed altogether. As a financial scheme it has not, I believe, realized the expectations of the *State*; for after defraying the cost of collections the surplus cannot be very large, and certainly not such as to counterbalance the many evils *attendant* on its existence. In England where these evils exist in their mildest form, the tax is generally unpopular; but as the income from its sources forms one of the chief sources of revenue to the State, the objections to its continuance is counterbalanced on financial grounds; but as these *considerations* which have force in England do not exist in India, it may be a question whether the tax need be *continued*—particularly as those circumstances which led to its imposition no longer or only partially exist. Our financial position was perhaps never better than it is now, and there is no *doubt* that a perseverance in the present course will lead to far more important accessions to the imperial exchequer. The income tax is obnoxious in more ways than one—but it is chiefly obnoxious because of the difficulties *attending* its imposition, and the very *doubtful* agency which is used in its working. If we could by any possibility arrive at an *impartial* standard,—we should then be curing only the least of the two evils. In India this is simply an impossibility; and any endeavours to surmount this, would simply entail far greater evils than those which it was the object to cure. We have for the attainment of this end neither the machinery, nor *within* us the power of making such a machinery—and if we desired to spend the money we could not obtain the material. The income tax, it seems to me, is not so objectionable in European States, where there exists a public opinion in all classes of the community, and where in consequence there is means of check; and a power of commanding a knowledge of the wealth of individuals—at least to some extent, but the difficulties of a State are even then admitted to be very great. What then must be *the* difficulties in a country where neither of these luxuries have an existence—and where at most our knowledge of individual wealth is derived from people, who, though ostensibly possessing but little more knowledge than ourselves, have it in their power to render themselves wealthy at the expence of those, who are perhaps the least able to bear it. I think the least hardship imposed by an income tax is that which directly flows from it into the state exchequer—the greatest that which flows from the inquisitorial procedure of the *subordinate* agency. This agency—and not the tax—is the ground work of the unpopularity of this scheme. It may be very well for some to say to cure it; but the question is then how is this to be effected? I really do not see how this could be accomplished. Officials in India have generally so much upon their hands, that it is quite impossible to expect any searching supervision on the part of men already overworked, and whose time is needed exclusively for the duties of the offices which they respectively hold, and the organization of a special agency could absorb nearly half the income derived from the tax. The revenue from the excise has decreased during the year under review, and the separate establishment organized for the supervision of this department has not up to this time achieved any results. There is a falling off of a lakh of rupees—*attributable* entirely to the enhanced rate of duty consequent on the increased cost entailed in the maintenance of the new establishments. The system in force is that known as the sudr distillery where the liquor is prepared at the Sudr station and distributed within a given circle of shops. This system has many advantages over the one formerly existing, and, if properly managed, is capable of yielding a larger revenue. The rates have been lately reduced, and the results are said to be now more satisfactory; but the policy is not perhaps so much to derive a large revenue from the sale of liquor, or to restrict the sale within moderate limits. The low rates at which liquor was formerly retailed led to a large consumption of spurious liquors, and the pecuniary advantage was all on the side of the contractor. The State derived comparatively a small revenue, and the masses were becoming gradually more demoralized. The effect of the Sudr distillery system is to improve the quality of the liquor to enhance its value; and to place a restriction on its sale so as to lead to a moderate instead of indiscriminate consumption. These are the principles on which the Sudr distillery system is based; and in practice it has been proved that whilst the consumption is limited, the actual gain to the State, in a financial point of view, is greater; the only losers being the contractors, whose system of unlicensed sale has by this means been done away with. So much for the Abkarry of the province.

The income from stamps shows a considerable increase as compared to the income of the previous year, and this is the more surprising, since the revenue from this source had diminished all over the empire. The reason of this, lies, I think, in a general evasion of the stamp laws. It seems useless to introduce an enactment bearing on any particular tax, unless means are provided at the same time to ensure the developement of its provisions. The Act itself has not in it the means of working out its own resources; and the nomination of one official to supervise its working is not sufficient. What is needed is an extensive machinery. I should say, an elaborate machinery, for it is in the income from stamps sold for deeds that the largest revenue must after all be derived—no isolated machinery can encompass the working of this office. The Registration offices where stamps are both sold, and deeds registered, can alone meet this desideratum. The larger number of deeds registered in Oude, as compared to the neighbouring provinces, alone denotes the source from which the large revenue in Oude has sprung the increase being from 2,68,735 to rupees 3,18,792.

As regards education in the province, I find that the existing schools are more numerous than I had expected, and the arrangements for the development of education more mature; but a scheme for the promotion and extension of education generally, has lately been introduced. The main feature in this proposal is; to have a few schools of comparatively high order for the instruction of the middle and higher classes; the establishment of training schools; and the provision for an economical though efficient inspecting and *supervising* agency. The Director of Schools is a Mr. Langford formerly head master of the Martiniere school a very practical man and one well up in the duties of such an office. Time will, no doubt, prove the effectiveness of the present scheme.

The financial *state* of the province is in every respect satisfactory. The surplus revenues, after deducting the expenditure on the civil and military establishments and political stipends is stated at rupees 54,85,847, which is more than the minimum of 30 per cent. of total income required according to the government resolution, to constitute a province a profitable possession, and this result is shewn irrespective of extraordinary charges which will not appear or be considerably diminished during the current year.

The proposal is made to reduce the European force of the province, which would lead to a large reduction in the general expenditure of the province—but how far this would be politic is a matter which to the outer world seem questionable. It is improbable that such a proposal would be made by the head of the province unless he had well considered the proposal in all its bearings, and it must be remembered that the very essence of the administration lies in the concentration of political influence and alliance in the person of the great landholders and nobles in the province, who are responsible individually for the well-being, and prosperous *condition* of those within their respective estates, When, *then*, it is remembered that these men have been raised to their present position of affluence by the paramount power that they know exactly the position in which they stand, and *what* is required of them as a return for all these good offices, it is likely that these great landholders will understand the nature of the policy by which they should be guided in their dealings *with* the paramount power. *With* this great influence on our side, it may not seem so unreasonable for the head of the Government to propose a measure which at first sight, seems clearly questionable, if in fact very impolitic. My own *idea* is, that after all, we cannot govern a great deal by the power of the brain—having, always, at our command, a sufficient force for extraordinary occasions, those self-supporting causes, however, which enabled us to maintain our sway in India for nearly a century, have ceased. It is true, to have the weight of former days, but they have not ceased entirely, they still have vitality, and the power merely seems to require proper discretion. It seems to me very clear that no Government has in it the germs of stability which depends entirely on brute force for its supremacy. If we choose to retain our power, we must retain it by the same moral superiority by which we have hitherto held it. But apart from this, the numerical increase of our forces would not perhaps be of any material assistance in time of need unless we had the means of developing its use by the concentration of a large body within a given time. A smaller force would, in fact, with this aid, prove more effective than a larger one without it. Every day developes this material aid; and it may be said that every day strengthens our position. Railways running along the most important lines of communication is a political advantage which will never be properly estimated until the time arrives when they shall have been brought into full play. No one, doubtless, would wish to *anticipate* such a contingency, but no one with any knowledge of the world's doings would be surprised at its occurence As a foreign power we must anticipate *rather* than await events—it would be folly to blind *ourselves* to the great facts which history instructs us in, yet it is thought that prior to doings of 1857 we had gone on treating as it were, with contempt, the teachings of past centuries, as if we were born to universal power *without* needing the aid of those guiding principles without which no stability was ever attained by any government in any era or in any age.

BOMBAY.

THE joint stock company which has been started with the view of selling firewood at a cheap rate, will commence its business from the 15th instant.

BOMBAY BANK.—It is believed that Mr. Blair, the secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, will shortly retire from office and proceed to England.

THE examination of Candidates for the office of Vakeels will commence this day at 11 A.M., on the appellate side of the High Court.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this society will be held in its library rooms, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 4 P. M.

WE understand that it is in contemplation by Government to grant a piece of land, opposite the Elphinstone Institution, for erecting a suitable building for the Native General Dispensary.

BESIDES the contribution of 20,000 rupees for opening an English school at Gundevi, Mr. Cawasjee Jehangeer has purchased a bungalow for the accommodation of the school.

WE learn from a Broach correspondent that the inhabitants of that locality have presented a congratulatory address to Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy for his zeal in ameliorating the condition of the poor residents there.

THE Committee appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court to conduct the Vakeel's examination, met on Saturday last to scrutinize the certificates of the candidates. There were about forty persons from Bombay, and about two hundred from the different collectorates.

HIS Excellency Sir Bartle Frere visited the Nassick meat market on Tuesday last, and, after carefully inspecting it and examining the meat exposed for sale, declared himself quite satisfied with the arrangements made by Mr. Kerr for supplying the public with clean and wholesome food. What is wanted is that the proprietor of the market should send round carts every day to take orders and deliver meat.

THE *Singapore*, the only remaining paddle steamer the P. & O. Co. have at present running on the Bombay line, takes on the next English Mail. The *Malta* has a fortnight's respite for the purpose of being docked and fitted with a new shaft. The *Columbian* sailed for England on Saturday.

IT will be in the recollection of our readers that the ship *Sebastian Cabot*, from London for Bombay, was abandoned at sea and afterwards towed into Cork by a barque. The amount claimed for salvage on account of the service rendered was fixed at an enormous sum. By the last advices from England, we learn that the matter has been adjudicated, and £6,000 awarded the master, crew, and owners of the barque.

THE *Medjidie*, Turkish Government steamer, did not leave Aden on the 9th as reported in the newspapers, but on the 26th of January. Taking her dirty bottom into consideration, she made a remarkably quick passage across. We have received by this opportunity a letter from our Aden correspondent, informing us that the *Hornet*, with the *Statelie* in tow, had safely arrived in harbour there. Full particulars of the casualty and rescue will be found below.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—We yesterday received a telegram from Calcutta dated the 2nd inst., 10 A. M.—upwards of five days having been occupied in transit. The news brought by the *Malta* was despatched from hence on the night of the 30th ult. to Madras. Our latest advices from thence are to the 2nd instant. Up to that time no notice had been received of even the steamer's arrival. We also recently received a telegram from Allahabad which had taken four days to reach us, and as the news it contained came in simultaneously by post, its contents were of course worthless. All hope of a change for the better in this wretchedly managed department must, we fear, be abandoned, so long as Colonel Douglas rules the roast.

WITH the sanction of Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following Horse Guards General Order, dated 10th September 1863, for observance in India:

"The Queen having been pleased to approve of a Russia Leather Sword-Belt, with three rows of gold embroidery, for Field Marshals, General Officers, and General Officers on the Staff, and a similar Belt, with two rows of embroidery, for Staff Officers under the rank of General Officers, in lieu of those now prescribed by regulation, which have been found not sufficiently strong for service; His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief desires that all General and Staff Officers in active employment shall furnish themselves with the new Swords Belts, of which patterns are deposited in the Pattern-room at the Horse Guards.

General Officers not actively employed will adopt the new pattern as they may require to replace those now in wear."

THE *Tweed*, the third of the Persian Gulf cable ships, arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday evening. This vessel, formerly the Indian Navy steamer *Punjab*, was sold by Government to Mr. De Busche. The owner is now in Bombay and will go up the Gulf in her. She has 347½ miles of the main cable on board, and 5½ of the heavy shore end cable. Mr. T. B. Moseley has had charge of the cable, and the tests taken on board on the part of the engineers. She left Torbay on the 6th November, having been detained there several days by bad weather.—*Saturday Review, Feb. 6.*

AMONG the many anecdotes of Thackeray, true or false, that are going the round of the papers, there is one, of heroic tendency, that while he was still only a struggling artist, he applied to Dickens to be allowed to illustrate *Pickwick*, and on being refused determined to begin writing serials himself. There can be no foundation whatever for this story. Thackeray was in harness as a journalist and magazine writer long before Dickens began publishing *Pickwick*. An intimate friend of the great satirist has assured us Thackeray himself used to say the first money he ever made in writing was paid him by G. W. M. (or Alphabet) Reynolds for a contribution to one of the journals edited by that popular author.—*Id.*

THE excitement of a weekly telegram from England has become so necessary to our existence in India, that the breaking of the Malta and Alexandria cable almost suffices to reduce one's life here to a blank. It was probably with the charitable intent of relieving the dulness which is the result of such a misfortune, that the *Times of India* startled Bombay on Monday last by the publication of a "series of important telegrams" professing to be dated Alexandria, 15th January, and to give later news than that received by the mail. This news was of a character to create a commercial panic in Bombay. The "telegrams" were to the effect that negotiations for peace were in progress at Washington, and that every nation in Europe was rushing headlong into a European war. Cotton fell here in consequence fully 100 rupees a candy, and confidence was only restored when it became known that three mercantile houses in Bombay had received letters from correspondents in Alexandria, announcing that the cable was broken by the 14th ultimo at latest. The Calcutta mail steamer *Mooltan* arrived at Galle yesterday morning, and brought confirmation of this intelligence, her latest English dates being 11th January. It remains for the *Times of India* to explain who is responsible for the fraud—for it is nothing less than a fraud—committed on the mercantile community of Bombay by the publication of the false "telegrams from Alexandria." The journal in question cannot be acquitted of the most culpable carelessness in putting forth such news as authentic, even if we assume that it is wholly innocent of the imposture, and has been made the victim of some dishonest correspondent. The matter is one of great moment. Men are accustomed to enter into large transactions on the faith of newspaper telegrams; and the least that can be expected of the conductors of our daily papers is that they should take all possible precaution to ensure the accuracy of the news they publish. That this was not done by the editor of the *Times of India* in the present instance is plain from his own admission that he saw on Monday one of the letters which stated that the cable had been broken from the significant silence which he nevertheless preserved respecting that letter until it appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*; from the attempt he made, even after the letter was published, to uphold the authenticity of "telegrams" which had no date except the vague one "Alexandria 15th January;" and from his failure to satisfy the public by producing the original messages. The Chamber of Commerce is, it seems to us, bound in the interest of the whole body of merchants to make this disgraceful affair the subject of a formal enquiry.

The news actually brought by our own mail and by the Galle telegrams shows that there is no prospect of the speedy termination of the American war. The winter has put a stop for a season to active operations, but the rival Congresses at Washington and Richmond are as firmly resolved as ever to maintain the contest to the end. In Europe war has probably by this time broken out between Denmark and the German Confederacy; but both France and England seem at present to shrink from the responsibility of taking part in a conflict which, were they once engaged as principals, would spread all over Europe.—*Id.*

WE take from the *Bombay Gazette* an article on the Post Office, explaining how often the Bombay government had proposed to improve the postal arrangements we complain so much of here, without effect. But we are rejoiced to hear that another report on the subject has just been sent, pressing upon the Supreme Government the great improvement that would take place from sorting on board ships, and the establishment of travelling post offices on the lines of railway. All this is so obvious, that we now have not the slightest doubt but that the recommendation of the Bombay Government will be attended to without further delay.—*Englishman, Jan. 20.*

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

BY the invitation of the Principal and Professors, a large party of ladies and gentlemen, including the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Frere, and Miss Frere, Lady Grant, Mr. Couch, the Hon. Mr. Jugonath Sunkersett, &c., &c., assembled on Saturday afternoon to witness a performance of the "Merchant of Venice" by the students of Elphinstone College. The stage was constructed in a large hall of the house that is temporarily occupied by the College, two fluted columns conveniently marking the proscenium. These columns were wreathed with fillets of coloured stuff and the architrave was crowned with two large palm branches. There was a pleasant smack of classical reminiscences in this Thespian simplicity of decoration.

Before the curtain rose, Sir A. Grant, the Principal of the College, explained in a few words that the idea of the performance originated solely with the young men themselves. The College authorities had approved it as conducing to refinement and literary culture. There were no scenes and but little attempt at costume, the female parts were of course played by men, but this very boldness would make the performance all the more like what Shakspeare himself must have contemplated when he wrote the play. The audience would make great allowances for the defects of the actors, foreigners acting in English, who would no doubt sometimes be guilty of a false accent. Their difficulties might be compared to those of an English corps of amateurs who should presume to play a piece of Moliere before a critical Parisian audience. The College was fortunate in having such ample quarters as to admit of a theatrical performance. This was due to the liberality of four native gentlemen, one of whom (Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer) had heaped many benefits on native University students. Through his munificence a still more suitable building was soon to rise for the reception of Elphinstone College, and when the next dramatic performance by the students took place, Sir A. Grant hoped they would meet their friends in the new halls provided for them by one, of whom, in words borrowed from the Merchant of Venice, he would say,

> A kinder gentleman treads not the earth.

The performance then began with the scene between Bassanio and Antonio which leads to the execution of the ill-omened bond for 3000 ducats. Both the actors were Parsees dressed in their usual coloured angrikas, but wearing skull-caps instead of the peculiar head dress which the Zoroastrians have borrowed (and certainly not improved) from the Banias of Guzerat. The good articulation and spirited manner of the young actors created general surprise. Then came the famous money-lending scene. Shylock wore a turban and a long Mahomedan gown, but not the *beard* to which he had to refer. He declaimed the well known bursts of sarcasm and vindictiveness with energy and effect, and henceforward the play proceeded with increased warmth to the end. The episode of Jessica was omitted, but Portia and Nerissa (two Parsee youths of perhaps 19 or 20) appeared in female dress, apparently borrowed from some Mahomedan lady's wardrobe. We believe that all the audience acknowledged the success with which the great difficulty of filling the female parts was surmounted The young gentleman who played Bassanio deserves perhaps greater praise for the dash and lightness which he threw into the love making and the choice of the casket. Probably for native amateur actors this was the most arduous part of the whole performance. The judgment scene was received with sincere applause, and the play ended with Portia's recognition by Bassanio, the later scenes at Belmont being omitted. We should not forget to praise the two Gobbos who both exhibited real aptitude for comic acting.

After the fall of the curtain Sir Bartle Frere rose and expressed the thanks of the company to the performers. He spoke cordially of the benefit that would result to the students of the College from familiarity with Shakspeare, the most English of English poets And he looked forward to the periodical repetition of such dramatic performances of the College after the precedent of the Westminster Play.

We believe that there was but one feeling among the company of surprise and pleasure at so very interesting an exhibition. The actors deserve great credit for their evidently careful study and for their good elocution. They gratefully acknowledge the help which they received in their rehearsals from the College professors, and the liberality of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer who paid the whole expenses attending the performance.

THE STRANDING OF THE "STATELIE,"

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

BY last advices from Aden we are in possession of the particulars of the grounding of the ship *Statelie* on the night of the 14th January, off Ras Leytan, distant about 25 miles from Aden, which port she had left, in ballast, for Bombay six days previously.

The *Statelie* is a fine vessel of 1074 tons burthen, belonging to Messrs Wright & Co., of

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

St. John's, N. B., and had only recently landed her cargo, of coal, for the P. and O. Company. The accident now reported is attributed to the ship missing stays in avoiding a low land very indistinct at night, which by calculation she should have been well clear of—though a strong current was, at the time, setting to the Westward. Consequently she ran on shore and refused all means resorted to to make her budge.

On the following morning the captain and crew quitted the ship in three boats, and returned to Aden, where, fortunately, was found lying H. M. S *Hornet*, and the circumstance having been reported to the proper authorities, that vessel proceeded on the 16th to render necessary assistance, conveying Mr. Rassam, Assistant Political Resident, an Interpreter, and the crew of the deserted ship numbering 24 persons.

Notwithstanding, however, the great efforts used to float the stranded ship, by laying out anchors, lightening her, and other appliances usual in such cases (the *Hornet* being unable to approach close enough to the vessel to take her in tow) success seemed to be very doubtful until the morning of the 21st, when the gratifying sight of her under sail was hailed with delight by those who had contributed so largely to its accomplishment, more particularly as she was found to have suffered no material damage.

During the time the ship was abandoned she was left to the tender mercies of a number of Arabs, who paid her a visit, and plundered the ship's stores, besides destroying, in a most wanton manner, every thing destructible at hand: but the chief and party of a friendly tribe arriving at the scene shortly afterwards recovered a portion of the stolen property, and protected the ship until the man-of-war reached her.

It is but right to mention that Captain Alexander Campbell, who has but lately taken command, on the death of her former master, would not have left his post in such haste had he not had reason to dread the intentions of the Arabs who assembled on the beach in great force and were armed. The inexpediency therefore of remaining in a position where his endeavours to preserve the ship intact could only have been fruitless cannot fail to strike the reader.

Both ships returned to Aden on the 22nd where the claims for salvage will probably be satisfactorily adjudicated. The aid afforded by the *Hornet* was very timely, for, had the delay of one more day taken place, the weather would have nullified the most strenuous attempt to get the ship off, and she would have been left a total wreck.

THE RECENT FRAUDS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Dated 24th November, 1863.

FROM the Clerk of the Committee to the Marshal.—Enquiring the quantity of rice issued to each prisoner daily, also the number of prisoners to whom rice was issued in the previous month. Also what quantity of cocoanut oil is daily consumed in the prison.

An answer to the above, stating also the stock on hand.

From the Clerk of the Committee to the Marshal.—Requesting an explanation as to why three months' supply of rice was drawn at once; also noticing the large supply of ghee as compared with the number of prisoners, and that all articles of consumption appear to have been drawn in excess, requesting the authority for so doing. also the reason for indenting for 1st sort rice and dhal, and to state the quantity of rice and flour issued daily.

From the Marshal to the Clerk of the Committee.—Giving the information required, and explaining as a reason for the 1st sort dhal and rice having been indented for that 1st sort was printed in the indent, and the Clerk had neglected to insert 2nd instead.

From the President of the Committee to the Executive Commissariat Officer.—Requesting originals or duplicates of all indents received from the House of Correction for the months of June, July, August and September last.

Above request complied with.

From the Marshal in reply to the inquiry as to why stores were drawn in excess.—He states that when he took charge, the Committee told him to keep a supply on hand sufficient for a month's consumption, the number of native prisoners fluctuate so much that he has made out the indents from the average number of prisoners in the previous months.

From the Clerk of the Committee to the Marshal. Transmitting an analytical statement of indents for October and requesting an explanation as to the quantity of provisions obtained in excess of the quantity required; also whether more provisions than was required for the month of September were drawn.

The scale forwarded with the above letter shews the quantity of provisions required for one month of 31 days for 200 native and 30 European civil prisoners as compared with the dietary table in the bye-laws. The provision for military prisoners are drawn on separate indents. From the returns it seemed that the daily average number of prisoners during the month of October last was less than 200 Natives and 30 Europeans.

The scale showed the quantity required, the quantity indented for and the quantity overdrawn, which was in excess as follows. Bread 386 lbs., fresh meat 409 lbs., curry stuff 30 lbs., ghee 547 lbs., dhal 2,272 lbs., gingelly oil 366 lbs. pepper 8 lbs., rice 7,847 lbs., soojee 106 lbs., salt 421 lbs., wheat 751 lbs., sugar 501 lbs., badjeree 749 lbs., firewood, 2670 lbs. oil 28 lbs.

From the Marshal explaining that the practice of keeping stores in hand was the reason for having overdrawn. He urged that his active duties in the interior of the Gaol absorbed all his time; that the indents had been prepared by his clerk and assistant Mr. Lee, and that they had been signed on Mr. Lee's assurance that they were correct. He noted the discrepancies and forwarded Mr. Lee's statements regarding them. Meat error accidental, cannot be accounted for. Dhal-error cannot be accounted for. Firewood deduction of military allowance accidentally omitted. Ghee statement same as in foregoing item. In oil, pepper and salt, military allowance accidentally left undeducted. Rice no explanation given. Sugar, false entries on the part of Mr. Lee. Scales for June, July, August and September were also drawn up each month showing a large quantity of provisions over drawn, almost corresponding to the above.

To the Marshal from the Clerk of Committee.—The Indents on the Commissariat department sent in by you for June, August and September last, appear to have been altered by Mr. Lee and you after the President's signature had been obtained. In the Indent for June last Mr. Lee has altered the quantity of Bread first entered by him from 2410 lbs. to 3410 lbs. and the quantity of gingelly oil has been altered from 200 to 500 lbs. In the indent for August there is an alteration (with your initials attached) in the quantity of turmeric which has been changed from 84 to 112 lbs. There are also some alterations made by you in the September indent; and it moreover appears that alterations have been made in many of the other indents after they had passed through this department. The president desires me to request that you will be so good as to explain immediately why the indents alluded to were not sent back to this office when it was found necessary to make alterations in them before they could be passed by the Commissariat Department.

From the Marshal, stating that the indent bearing his initials was brought for alteration by the Commissariat Inspector, and acknowledging his error in not passing it through the office of the clerk, and that the other alterations were made by Mr. Lee during his (the Marshal's) absence in Poona, and that Mr. Lee accounted for them by stating a mistake had been made in the quantities of those articles altered, when the indent was made out.

From the Marshal to the Clerk of Committee.—Informing him that Mr. Lee had been issuing to the European prisoners 8 oz. of rice daily instead of 2½ oz., also 16 lbs. of flour daily to thicken their soup, although not mentioned in the bye-laws. The Surgeon ordered it but not in such quantities.

The following papers relating to the suspension of the Marshal and Assistant of the House of Correction, were placed at the disposal of the press on Saturday:—

"A meeting of the Committee having been called, and the foregoing papers examined into, it was decided that as certain palpable frauds had been committed by the Marshal and his Assistant, their dismissal be recommended, and, pending the resolution of Government, that they for the present be suspended."

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE SIR MATHEW SAUSSE, C.J., MR. JUSTICE FORBES AND MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

Wednesday, 3rd February, 1864.

A MOONSIFF IN TROUBLE.—About a year ago, Mr. Harrison, Judge of Ahmednugger, received complaint against Anundrao Keshow Khasgewallay and Govind Jugonath, both Moonsiffs of Pimpulgaom—the former, however, was only a joint Moonsiff—Mr. Harrison made a report to the High Court, and it was directed that the complaints be formally enquired into—Mr. Richardson, meantime, succeeded Mr. Harrison, and conducted the enquiry against both the Mooniffs. As against Govind Jugonath, though implicated by the same evidence as the other Moonsiff, Mr. Richardson recorded a finding that he was not guilty; and he was accordingly, on the 20th of January 1864 absolved by the High Court, and was informed that he was likely soon to obtain an appointment in another Zilla. Mr. Richardson found the other Moonsiff, Anundrao Keshow Khasgewallay guilty, and the High Court called upon him to shew cause why he should not be dismissed. He this day shewed cause by his Advocate Mr. Anstey. The charges against him were

1st. That he forcibly and with secret and overt intimidation dispossessed Sewram Wulludyes and other holders of 33 fields, thereby making himself amenable to section XXXVIII of Regulation II. of 1827, such assumption of land being extortion and misapplication of authority and conduct at variance with local orders, circular No. 790 of 1846, dated 7th March 1846, prohibiting Government Servants from carrying on farming speculations, and the holding of land within the districts in which they are employed; contrary also to the spirit and the letter of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India No. 22, dated 10th August 1861.

2nd. That he fraudulently altered his Dufter whereby he made it appear that a judgment which was at first delivered in favor of the defendant was given against him—thereby making himself amenable to section 218 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Richardson acquitted the Moonsiff of unlawful conduct in respect to 31 out of the 33 fields in the 1st charge, and of the 2nd charge entirely.

Mr. Anstey, in shewing cause, said:—I appear, with Mr. Shantaram, for Anundrao Keshow Khasgewallay in support of his petition that he may be restored to his situation from which he has been under suspension during the past year, without pay. Your Lordships will not fail to bear in mind who the person that is thus situated, and seeks justice at your Lordships hands is. His appointment shews that a judicious regard for his qualifications has been shown in his case. He belongs, as the record shews, to the distinguished aristocratic family of Khasgeewallays—a family well known in the Districts where his appointment was made, and where their reputation is now under a cloud. It is a family that is known to be enamdars and become on the list of Sirdars. It is part of the case that he has been appointed moonsiff since 1850, that during the 13 years that his service lasted his conduct has been irreproachable, and no fault has before been found with him. I refer to his charahter because it is necessary to rely by upon his character in such a case as this. His last appointment to the Moonsiffship at Pipulgaom was forced upon him; he did not seek it. He reported his unwillingness to go to Pimpulgaom, where the matter was not good, and he was willing to remain at Nassick. Being himself a religious man, he preferred to remain in such a religious place as Nassick and he was removed from Nassick without his seeking the change he was transferred to Pimpulgaom in the vicinity of which his estates lay; and his transfer was,—I will not say injudicious—lamentable.

About the beginning of last year, an enquiry was commenced against him, and Mr. Richardson after shedding tons of ink upon reams of paper arraigned him upon two simple charges: And here I must complain of the mode in which the proceedings have been recorded, and the report made. It is very difficult to find out a passage from this mass of paper. It is all so badly arranged; in fact it is not arranged at all. At page 145 of his report his finding is this: generally the occupation and direct administration by Anum Anundrao Kesho wof land at the village of Singway (though all but that of the fields No. 84 and 87 has not been shown to be contrary to law) is yet conduct at variance to the spirit at circular No. 719 of 1846 dated Bombay 7th March 1846. Though there is no evidence to shew that Azum Anunudrao Keshoa had any copy of that circular order, yet some enquiry on the subject was made by the Judge, he must have been aware that as he did not pessonally or by his agent hold more than one field No. 126 registered until he became moonsiff of Pimpulgaom in 1860, that his obtaining by any means the extent of land he now sold while employed within the Ahmednugger district, is at variance to the spirit of the the above-quoted orders; and he cannot but be sensible that the moonsiff is comprehended in the expression Sudder Ameen as all or any Revenue officer may be understood under the head of or Deputy Collector." The only way in which I can understand this passage is that that no law has been violated except with respect to two fields and yet he is guilty with respect to the whole thirty-three. I have yet to learn that circular order have any legislative authority, but even supposing that as respects the servants of government, their circular orders have the force of law, still it has not been shewn that it has been brought to his knowledge. According to the Judge's own finding it is not in evidence that the circular order was ever made known to him. It is circular order issued with reference to Sudder Ameens and Deputy Collectors. The moonsiff might well say it did not apply to him; but the Judge anticipates that by saying he comes within the term Sudder Ameens, I say, *non liquet* where a new law is passed, its terms must be strictly construed, especially so, if it be penal in its consequences your Lordships are aware of the case which arose upon the wordings of the statute of Elizabeth regarding Deans and prelates, the one expression was narrow the other large, and they were accordingly strictly construed I apprehend that if this circular—[*Chief Justice*,—Mr. Anstey your observations refer to a criminal prosecution, which this proceeding is not. It is under section 38 of Regulation II of 1827, and his conduct is not to be treated as a criminal offence, but the whole evidence is open before us and we have to see whether his conduct has been such as to come within the terms of that section, and to subject him to dismissal.] That is a penalty nevertheless. It has always been held in Westminster Hall that where a an is damaged in character, by any proceeding, it is a penal proceeding. A saddler's company expelled a member; and a manadamus was granted against the company; it was objected that it was not a criminal court; but it was held that it was such a court for that purpose; it had byelaws, and a mandamus was accordingly granted to compel it to hear his defence. So here this is to all intents and purposes, a criminal proceeding. The moonsiff is arraigned under a law of which he has never been made aware; and then too, it is said that a particular construction should have been put upon it by the moonsiff, which construction is in itself illogical and unfavorable to himself. Chief Justice—you need not be embarrassed by what Mr. Richardson has written, we have to see whether any improper conduct has been brought home to him upon the evidence. Tucker J.—It would have been better if he had been charged with having omitted to report that he was going to institute suits in the court of the other moonsiff. It is not a mere error of judgment, but positive corruption that has been charged against him. If the charge had been "you should have reported your intention of suing," I for myself, if I had been in his position would have pleaded that it was indiscretion on my part, and would have thrown myself upon your Lordship's mercy, and I have no doubt but my cient would have done the same. The charges against him that he abused his powers, in violation of the orders of Government. Mr. Richardson has labored hard to shew that the Moonsiff became passed of the fields after the P. O. I have not yet ascertained what the circular order is, nor could he have done so. He was appointed in 1850 and there is no evidence that he was made aware of it. The depositions are confessedly conflicting. Upon the face of the Report itself, this fact appears. Mr. Richardson says he has yet to leave that where a witness contradict himself, and where witnesses contradict each other, their evidence is to be rejected as untrustworthy: and I say that if he has yet to learn this, he has a great deal to learn. A large number of wisnesses has been examined, but those who do not say aught against my client are at least in the proportion of two to one. Although these depositions are so conflicting, yet if examined by your Lordships, the vast majority will shew that the property has not been recently acquired. The possessions in that district are all outstanding in the hands of tenants. He comes there to fill a Government situation; he finds the legislature about to pass a universal law for the whole of India, establishing for the first time a good and certain system of the limitation of suits. Previously to that much uncertainty prevailed; land could be recovered at any distance of time.

[Chief Justice.—There were some old decisions allowing a mirasdar to recover his land without limitation as to time; but recent rulings have overruled them.]

Yes, in this state of things, he commenced to take measures for his own protection. He called his tenants together, and required them to renew their relations with him. Some consented to pass *kubooleyuts* without a law suit. Against others, it became necessary to institute legal proceedings, and among them, some allowed judgment to go *exparte* against them, others confessed judgment, and some four contested the moonsiff's claim. Whether it was in good taste to institute these proceedings in the Court of his co-official, the other moonsiff, your Lordships will not now determine. However, the consequences of these proceedings was that the defendants and their relatives clubbed themselves against him. Your Lordships will find that witnesses who have given evidence against him are either the defendants or their relatives. Is it to be contended, my Lords, that this moonsiff, being a Judge, was disqualified from suing for the recovery of his own land.

[Chief Justice.—The fact of having sued is not found fault with, but it is the manner of his doing so that is to be considered. It is in evidence that both the moonsiffs occupied one court, that this moonsiff descended from the bench, and conducted his own case against the vakeels of the defendants, and those vakeels used to practise before himself; and Mr. Harrison says so against him in his report, para. II.]

I was not aware of that; a copy of the report has not been allowed to us; but Mr. Harrison's report cannot be considered as part of the record; it was rejected long ago as informal. In the subsequent enquiry, before Mr. Richardson that fact, is not proved, indeed though Mr. Harrison's report was before him (Mr. Richardson) he does not even remotely allude to this charge in his report. How could my client, then, who was not even aware of what was being written and done against him, explain or answer the charge. I am now instructed to say that it was only in the *exparte* case, where nobody, appeared on the opposite side and where the trying monsiff could not have given judgment without the oath of the plaintiff; that my client appeared before the moonsiff; but in the contested cases, a vakeel appeared on behalf of my client, and I am instructed to deny that he ever appeared face to face with vakeels who practised before him. This may be seen from the decrees in the possession of my client, which shew the names of the vakeels who appeared for him. [Here the decrees referred to were handed in to the Interpreters of the Court.]

I consider this a most unconstitutional and improper proceeding. Judgments have been given in favor of my client by a court of competent jurisdiction, and his right to the property he claimed is declared. There comes Mr. Richardson to say that he had no right whatever. A judgment which he had no power to pronounce. In saying this be impliedly implicates the other monsiff. Indeed Sivram Walludyes who is witness No. 1 would make us believe that both these monsiffs used their heads together to wrest his land from him; that under the terror of their authority they both exercised oppression against him. And yet with regard to the charge against the other monsiff, this witness is discredited, whilst he is believed against my cilent. This seems to be very uneven justice.

[Chief Justice.—The Judge has acquitted him of corruption. His restoration was an act of this Court: We considered he was guilty of the fact that he did not communi cate with his official superiors that the suits had been instituted in his Court. We visited upon him the punishment which we considered adequate for his want of frankness. He was told that he should remain in suspension till a vacancy could be found for him. He was allowed an opportunity to shew cause; but he declined to take advantage of the permission.] Although that other accused has not shewn cause, your Lordships treating him as having committed but a venial offence, have recorded an *absolvitur* in his favor. This moonsiff in like manner, has been without his salary; he shews cause against the report because he is obliged to do so. Having thus disposed of the charge that criminal means were used.

[Chief Justice.—Not criminal means; we mean improper means, such as a person in his position should not have resorted to.] Assuming that I have disposed of the principal allegations against my client, I proceed to say a few words about the alleged imprisonment of some persons. If I have omitted to notice anything I hope your Lordships will point it out. To prove the imprisonment of Sivram Wullud yes, only three witnesses are called; no warrant, no jail record, no person in charge of the jail is brought forward—my client denied and denies the fact of having imprisoned Sivram: the only pretence they could have had for making the allegation was that an attachment was issued against Sivram: but it was an attachment against his property for the expenses of the suit, and not against his body: and there is no evidence of an execution against his person. And now let us see what Sivram and his crew say about this imprisonment. Sivram says he was imprisoned for eight days, and of the three witnesses, No. 5 Nilkunt Narayan denies that he was imprisoned at all.

[Chief Justice.—The Judge says he gave his evidence in an unsatisfactory manner.] Yes, that he committed contempt of court; but he was an official witness and so far from his being inclined in favor of my client, he was interested the other way, as his son was actually sued for the recovery of land by my client. The next witness was No. 6, Whagoo Bullud Buggaji, who does indeed say *he heard* of Sivram having been imprisoned, and he confirms Sivram by contradicting him; for he says he was imprisoned for only two or three days. The third witness No. 8 Baboo Wullud Sudasew also confirms Sivram in a similar manner; but against him an observation of another kind has to be made. When Sivram was examined against the Assistant Magistrate Mr. Thelwart, he named the first named two only as the witnesses of imprisonment, and not the third—he was not known as a witness till he was brought forth before Mr. Richardson. The next case of imprisonment is that of Mahiputtee; it will be disposed of in a minute. Sivram alone speaks of him as having been imprisoned; but he does not himself complain: he is not even produced. The next and the last case of imprisonment is that of witness 6 Bhagoo Wullud Buggaji; and his witness is himself, but he wants no witness, because the fact is not denied by my client: he was really imprisoned but by whom? not by my client, but under the warrant of the other accused moonsiff. He was imprisoned in consequence of the decree passed against him—on account of the expenses of the suit. This appears from the decree itself, upon which the subsistence money expended upon this complainant has been endorsed. I cannot understand how an imprisonment after judgment can be said to be an imprisonment before judgment and inflected order to obtain that judgment. I have now to refer to the two specific fields Nos. 84 and 87 out of the thirty three, which the Judge considers have been unlawfully acquired by the moonsiff. Now the acts to which Mr. Richardson referred certainly sound like acquisition; because the plaintiff sues for the land and it is awarded to him. But whether this is strictly an acquisition I will leave it to your Lordships to decide. My client has long since claimed these fields—his ancestors have always claimed them and held them; and I do not care whether their title was originally good or bad, whether it was well founded of ill-founded: it was not competent for Mr. Richardson to canvass our title, if ours was an old claim. As soon as he became aware, that we always laid claim to these lands, he should have paused before he undertook to decide and to give a judicial opinion. [Chief Justice—As I said before, Mr. Anstey, we have the whole proceedings open before us. The opinion which Mr. Richardson has pronounced upon your title is not binding upon us or you. All that we have to see is whether the recorded evidence shows conduct on the part of your client unbecoming the position of a moonsiff. We have in a manner to frame a charge and to see whether there is evidence to support it.]

I understand your Lordship; but I submit that you will not put me under the necessity of anticipating the charges before they are framed.

[Chief Justice.—I said we have in a manner to frame charges, we are not going to frame any new charges against your client; but we are to see whether the evidence as recorded establishes an improper conduct on the part of your client.]

I was going to speak about each of the two fields. Mr. Richardson refused to receive the Jungle Khurda into evidence, whereas he relied upon the cash accounts, the substance of which was given in the Deposition of No. 43. There is an exhibit No 73 which shews that this moonsiff and his ancestors have been laying a claim to this identical land since 1834. Again with reference to Field No 84, it has to be remarked that it was only for a part of it that the moonsiff sued. This in itself is a proof of his sincerity. In this Jungle Khurda this field is described as the "*Jairan*" of all the Patels, he as one of the Patels was entitled to a third of it, only claimed that and no more; and if he wished to dipossess Sivram he would have taken a sheep for a lamb,—he would have usurped the whole instead of a portion merely. Another proof of his sincerity is that before bringing these suits he applied to the Revenue Survey Superintendent who referred him to the Mamlutdar. He applied to him, and he was desired to prefer a civil suit. And here I have another observation to make. The Mamlutdairs evidence was not taken though it was expressly applied for in the answer made by my client. My clients right to these lands is shewn by exhibits 73-88 and 18-23. The Khasgewallays are the only Mirasdars in the village of Singweh; they appointed agents to look after their estates and leased their lands to the tenants who because they paid the annual assessment were credited with it. Because these *Khattas* were opened in their names, Mr. Richardson concludes that the admission of the one is the exclusion of the other. Dependance is placed upon these *Khattas*, but as I have shewn they are not to be relied upon as evidences of title; and therefore the whole of the superstructure reared up upon them falls to the ground. If it were true that these books did not exist, then their absence cannot be helped; but it would appear from the deposition of No 43 that they did exist, they are distinctly referred to by him; there is a reference to these books in the answer given by my client. I find the objection therefore all the stronger; it was the bounden duty of Mr. Richardson to have sent for these books if they were not in Court, or if they were in Court to have recorded them.

[Chief Justice.—We find Nilkunt has given a substance of what the Jungle Khurda contains.]

Yes, but that is referred to by Mr. Richardson; he merely refers to the cash accounts; and because the Khasgewallay's name does not appear therein he concludes that their name appears nowhere in the Revenue Records; and besides, since a doubt has been cast upon the evidence of Nilkunt Narayan, we would rather have the books themselves than their contents at second hand. In regard to the illegal proceedings of the Moonsiff I cannot now see what other charge I have to answer, unless it be that my client obtained *Rageenamas* from Sivram and others by force. Your Lordships will bear in mind, that these Rageenamas are taken before the Mamlutdar who is also a Magistrate. Now in the first place I cannot conceive how coercion could have been exercised in the obtaining of these Rageenamahs,—but obviously the best and the only witness of this fact was the Mamludtdar. His evidence was also applied for expressly by my client in his answer; and yet he has not been examined.

[Chief Justice.—It appears that your client dispensed with a portion of his evidenced.]

I have been made aware that a remark to that effect appears upon the record, and I am instructed to say that our evidence was not dispeased with by us but that Mr. Richardson was specially applied to for taking the evidence of the Mamlutdar. Notwithstanding what appears on the record, or what has been omitted from it, I say his evidence was applied for, and even if it were otherwise I say that Mr. Richardson should have sent for him *ex mero motu*. He promoted in his own person the functions of both Prosecutor and Judge. This was an inquisitorial proceeding. Mr. Richardson was at once a Judge, Prosecutor, and Commissioner. This was like the proceeding in the Ecclesiastical Court which were once in vogue in the Admiralty wherein the Judge was also the prosecutor. That being the case, it was Mr. Richardson's duty to have sent for the Mamlutdar and taken his evidence regarding the *Razeenamas*. It was not in the power of either Sivram or the moonsiff to allow the Judge to dispense with the evidence of any witness. I can very well understand that it will be objected, was it Mr. Richardson's duty to have called and examined every single person in the village of Singway for perchance he may know aught about the Razeenamas. My answer is that that objection does not apply in the case of the mamlutdar. He was the very person whom any man of ordinary common sense would suppose as the first witness to be called for the purpose. The omission of the Judge entitles me to say, therefore, that the evidence of the mamlutdar if he had been examined in the case would have established in favor of my client, the fact that no coercion of any kind was exercised in obtaining the Razeenamas. The views of the Judge regarding discrepancies in evidence are remarkable: he considers that however gross the discrepancies, the evidence is still reliable. The great hardship sustained by my client in the mamlutdar not being called cannot be properly estimated. The moonsiff is left to deal with Mr. Richardson's witnesses as he finds them. Out of the large number of witnesses examined, 14 have nothing to do with the case at all, 25 do not charge aught against my client, and it is only the inconsiderable minority of 10 give evidence against him But before I proceed to notice them, a preliminary question has to be decided; and it is this, Is my client answerable for the charge of receiving money by extortion? The circumstantial evidence came out in the inquiry as to land. The first intimation which my client received of his being under suspicions on the score of receipt of money, when he was allowed a copy of the judge's report a few days back in this Court. The Judge's inquiry ought to have been confined to the charges originally laid against him; there is nothing on the record to shew that the moonsiff was put upon his defence in this regard; and it is on this account that no sort of explanation is attempted in the answer given by him before the Judge. I do not deny that a quick witted European Advocate might without much difficulty suspect from the tenor of the evidence recorded what the prosecution was driving at; but how difficult it is particularly for a native to anticipate a new charge in the finding, when he is already informed at the outset of the inquiry what the specific charges against him are. Your Lordship will bear in mind the great hardship I shall be under, if, for the first time, I am in appeal called upon to answer such a charge a hundred miles away from the spot where it should have been laid, without the benefit of my witnesses. I trust, therefore your Lordships will pause ere the question I have proposed is answered in the affirmative.

The Court consulted, and their opinion was delivered by the

Chief Justice—we think that there is evidence of money having been received, there is none to show that it was received through corruption or coercion.

The learned counsel then proceeded to point out the gross discrepancies which appeared in the evidence of the few witnesses who deposed against his client. He shewed how if two witnesses said money was extorted from a certain man, that man denied he ever gave a farthing. The learned counsel then stated that if after all that he said, it was necessary to comment upon Sivram's evidence, he alleged money was taken from him in the presence of three witnesses Nos. 5, 6, and 8; but all these denied it point blank. Thus the truthful Sivram and his crew were each and all entirely discredited.

The learned counsel then continued:—I believe nothing is to be said regarding the 2d charge, viz, regarding the fraudulent alteration of the Record. Even Mr. Richardson affirms that there is no evidence to convict him of it. But I use it. I will refer to it to shew the animus which has pervaded the whole of this inquiry: encouraged by the too great facility afforded for preferring against Government official men have come forward to swear whatever they liked. No doubt it would have been more in keeping with English taste for this moonsiff to have filed his suits in some Court having jurisdiction other than in that of his co-official. Nor will I deny that he should have taken instructions before filing his suits. But beyond that, I speaking on his behalf cannot say that he is blameable, and of this I am certain that he does not deserve more punishment than he has already suffered. He has suffered much in pocket, and a great deal more in reputation. And I trust your lordships will shew in his case the same consideration which you did towards the other moonsiff. I cannot in reason demand that you should restore him to his place in the same Zilla, where there has been such a scandal in regard to him. At all events your lordships will weigh the evidence maturely, and not confirm the judgment of Mr. Richardson without good reason. With these observations, I will leave the case and the fate of my client into your lordships' hands, thanking you for the patience with which I have been heard.

The case occupied the whole of the day, *i. e.*, from about half-past 12 till 6 o'clock, at which hour the Chief Justice intimated that the Court were not then prepared to give their order in the case, but that it would be pronounced next Wednesday. Case postponed.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)—*5th February* 1864.)

William Kelly vs. G. I. P. Railway Company.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 100, being the money deposited by plaintiff with the company, as security.

The plaintiff appeared in person.

Mr. Crawford represented the company.

Mr. Crawford for the defence stated that he was prepared to pay the amount claimed by the plaintiff, if the receipt on which the action was based were given up to the defendants. The plaintiff said that the receipt on which he claimed the amount was in custody of Mrs. Foxhall, a boarding house-keeper, whom he had summoned to produce the document in question.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, who appeared for Mrs. Foxhall, stated that his client was in possession of the receipt, but denied the plaintiffs right to the same. Plaintiff had boarded and lodged in the boarding-house for some time and was indebted to her over and above the value of the receipt. The receipt had been made over to her husband by the plaintiff in part payment of his debt, and she therefore declined to give it back to him.

The plaintiff denied the debt and said that he did not recollect owing Mrs. Foxhall any more than Rs. 10, and begged that the Court would assist him to recover the receipt from her.

His Honor said that the plaintiff might if he chose to sue Mrs. Foxhall to produce the receipt before the Court. The action brought by him against the Railway Company would not lie. The Company were prepared to pay the money, as soon as the receipt was given up to them. The Court must therefore non-suit the plaintiff.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EXHIBITION FOR BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I was glad to see you advocating, in a recent article, the cause of mercantile progress by setting forth the desirableness of Bombay holding an International Exhibition.

In my opinion such an undertaking, if carried out with a liberal spirit, could not fail to be of immense value to our presidency. Of the great wealth which has lately been accumulating so fast with our Bombay merchants, some has already found new channels in which to embark and benefit the community both by giving labor to the working classes and by producing goods of every day requirement at a time when they would otherwise have become oppressively dear. What has already been done is, however, I trust, but an earnest of what is to follow. There are many branches of manufacture which might well be cultivated in this presidency did we but know how to set about it, and I feel sure that such an undertaking as is proposed would, by offering to England a chance of displaying her manufactures and the machinery by which they are produced, materially assist us and give to the trade and manufactures of Bombay such a healthy impetus as nothing else could do.

In India it is to the wealth of the natives that we must look for the means of expanding our trade and manufactures in many directions hitherto unattempted; they only require to become better acquainted with our English machinery, and I feel sure that there are innumerable ways in which it would be speedily employed in developing the resources of this country. Already a few native gentlemen have visited our workshops and factories at home, and returned with some new ideas of what may be done here, but these are necessarily very few in number, and to reach the many we must bring amongst them such of our products as recommend themselves as suitable for India.

With the present prospect of good trade which Bombay holds out I think the English makers would be only too glad to send us their goods for exhibition and ultimate sale, so that comparatively little expense and risk would rest with ourselves.

If I remember rightly a considerable portion of the ironwork of the late Manchester Art Treasures building was bought for shipment to India and has now been converted into Railway Stations, so that probably no loss but some profit would be realized on that part of the undertaking. Presuming then that the receipts for admission would cover the cost of erection, fitting, and working during the time it was open, our proposed Bombay International Exhibition would prove a decided success and besides bring a great boon to us, for our season would no doubt have a more enduring effect on our trade.

As a means of exhibiting the products of India it would also be of great value, if we could, by the offer of prizes, stimulate the natives to shew us the best results of their labor both in agriculture and manufacture.

The events of the past two years show that we have no lack of public spirit amongst us—so let us hope the proposed Exhibition will not fall through for want of advocacy by men of the right sort. I. E.

THE BACK BAY JOB.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The *Times of India* promised yesterday that we should have a lecture to-day upon the Back Bay Job. The lecture is postponed for want of sufficient inspiration on the part of the Editor and his assistant. May the spirit of truth in the form of a belted sepoy, government or otherwise, soon move them to speak. For my own part, I think, the only argument that the *Times* can use has been thrown out by one of its correspondent. No doubt, as he says, speculators and merchants have the right to scheme for their own benefit, but in this case they must have hoped to receive government assistance. They had as much right to plan what they would do with government land, waste or otherwise, as I have to say what I will do with government stores of any kind. We have all the right to use our minds as to the application of any object, but we must not forget that the first consideration is, how we are to get the object. If I want stores of any kind I know that I must meet public competition. If a private individual wants land of any kind, he ought to know, though he is not a senator, though his name is Smith and not Scott, that he should meet public competition. If he does not meet the public, people are apt to call it jobbery and back-door influence. The government has, and must have, a principle by which they will dispose of their property. It is, and should be, public competition, if any thing. It is out of the question to discuss what is to be done with the property, once it is offered to the public, and that it should be disposed of before it is offered to the public no one but the *Times of India* and its patrons will believe.—I am yours, &c., ANTI JOB.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1864.

Third Day, Saturday, 6th February 1864.

THE great attraction of this evening's programme, as it has indeed been of the Meeting, was

THE ALEXANDRA VASE, the magnificent gift of the Parsee Baronet's family. Both from its intrinsic value, and from its splendour as a work of art, worthy alike of the donors and of the Princess with whose name its presentation to the Races was so happily associated, *The Alexandra Vase* stood forth in the prospectus of the Bombay Race Meeting of 1864 as the Prize to which all looked forward with the utmost anxiety. That such support towards turf interests was gratefully appreciated is fully borne out by the record of *sixty-one* nominations from *nineteen* different stables on the 1st of May 1863, the date on which owners of Horses were first called on to respond to this handsome and valuable race prize. Nor did their hopes flag on the later date of *declaration*, for we find on the 1st January last, after eight months of anxious trials, *fifteen stables* standing by *twenty-five* nominations! To those only who have had experience in the thousand and one difficulties and risks attending the care and training of race horses will the above determined support by owners to make the race worthy the gift which prompted it be understood and fully appreciated, and although, as the meeting drew on, we had but six nags come to the post, it must be remembered that all during the last fortnight undergo the severest trials and the time produced by the running shows what terrific galloping the twenty-five remaining nominations must have been put to. No wonder then that so few dared to meet each other. But they gave us one of the most splendidly run races ever recorded in the annals of the Turf Register.

Great had been the excitement among the sporting community as the day's races approached, and the general feeling of universal interest was evinced by the gathering of thousands of spectators. The grand stand was overcrowded with the elite of Bombay, and the ladies made a good show, adding a delightful charm to the exciting scene, around while the Band lent its melody in lively tunes. The Steward's Stand held its full quota of officials and owners, where also the time of the running was anxiously watched and recorded.

The first bell went exactly at ¼ to 4 o'clock for the 1st Race, the 40 G. M. sweepstakes R. C. for which the Stable's "Turn of Luck," Aga Khan's "Clipper," The Stranger's "Grey Leg," and Mahomed Bauker's "Jurham" turned out. This race may be disposed of in a few words. "Grey Leg" forced the pace and came away from his horses quite easy in the bad time of 3 minutes 4 seconds. "Clipper" came up a little at the last turn, but failed to catch "Grey Leg."

	st.	lbs.		
The Stranger's ... g a h "Grey Leg" ...	8	7	Brewty.	1
H. H. Aga Khan's. b a h "Clipper"	8	0	Benson.	2
Mahomed Baukers' g a h "Jurham"........	8	0	...	3
The Stable's...... b a h "Turn of Luck"	8	7	Irvine.	4

The bell for saddling next went for the Alexandra Vase, 2 Miles, for which the following paraded before the stand, and their places and weights are given as on the Card for starting.

	st.	lbs.
1 Mr. Kerr names ... c a f "P. Alexandra".	6	10
2 Mahomed Bauker's b a h "Dervish"	8	4
3 Mr. Douglas'......... g a h "Marmion" ...	8	0
4 The Stranger's...... g a h "Koh-i-noor" ..	8	0
5 H. H. Aga Khan's. g a h "Pekin"	8	5
6 The Hajee names.. c a h "Raby"	8	0

All looked in good form, but "Koh-i-noor" was excited and certainly did not carry the cool confident look as on "the Dealers" afternoon. "Dervish" was fidgetty and would have been better for rest instead of the three rounds gallop the morning after the Derby. "Pekin" required drying powders, "Marmion" was all serene but lacked a *blood* look. "The Princess" turned out a picture. "Raby" neither looked so bright nor so collected as for the Derby, but there was confidence about him and his jock, "Rizzak." The horse has size and the immense stride which he exhibited in the preliminary canter looked dangerous, but yet there were many who backed "Koh-i-noor" against him and some very rightly relied on the game "Dervish."

The start. One false movement took away the "Filly" and "Marmion" for some 300 yards; the next attempt was successful and away they flew, "Raby" last but with the advantage of stride. On rounding the first turn "Pekin" led past the stand all well up and arranging for the game to be played out. On turning the first corner from the stand and approaching the ½ mile post "Koh-i-noor" challenged "Pekin" going up and just heading him, "Dervish" close behind and "Raby" following in their wake evidently biding his time. At the mile post they are feeling each other at their best, and it is now at this critical juncture that "Raby" determines to throw in the effect of his tremendous stride and extra speed. A single effort and he is alongside; another, and he leads, by Heavens what a pace! The "Princess" and "Marmion" have tailed off long since. "Pekin" is just beginning to feel it too quick for him and thus they go on hid from view at the Dhobee's turn. Oh what a moment of excitement and expectation as they again came into sight, "Raby," "Koh-i-noor" and "Dervish" closely packed, the first by a half neck ahead. On they rush at this terrible crisis the last half mile now left to their glorious efforts. At the mile and a half out, can neither "Koh-i-noor" nor "Dervish" challenge "Raby." He is running handsomely husbanded, and now or never for either of their only chances. "Koh-i-noor" is seen to be in difficulties, but answers nobly to the call, and struggling keeps his place. "Dervish" with his five pounds more dare not throw away any remaining effort too far from home, and "Raby" comes round the last turn and into the distance leading by a good length, steadily ridden, but such an easy come in was not for him. Irvine on "Dervish," and Brewty on "Koh-i-noor" now fairly set to work for this life or death struggle. Nor is it in vain. They make their nags bound again and Rizzak on "Raby" feels their approach too close to make it pleasant. He is seen also to call on his Horse and the air is rent with the shuts and calls of ten thousand voices. They have yet to come some lengths. The gallant "Dervish" almost closes "Raby" who not much left in him has and with his terrific length like a great camel leopard passes the (jude's chair by a length and a half a head. "Koh-i-noor" failing to ge second place from "Dervesh" but within a length of him.

Thus was run, ridden and won one of the finest races Bombay has ever witnessed for maiden Arabs, but yet there is one moment of suspense; the general buzz settles to almost silence as the winning jockey goes into scale. "Weight" cries the Steward, and one uproarious shout echoes the result of this great event through old Byculla Club walls while "Pocket Book" and the *Bomboy Gazette* are applauded as undeniable authorities.

It may not be amiss here to say a few words about "Raby;" he by no means looks or moves as a Racer, he in no way approaches the cut of a handsome Arab, and to many is a puzzle in his going, and I am yet confident that if in a two-mile test a stout horse could *push* him half a mile from home he would shut up. He beat "Koh-i-noor" and "Dervish" in the Derby 1½ miles from his speed, but got beaten in the Dealers by both, because they were able to close with and put him to the *stretch*. It is not, I maintain, that "Raby" was not in form for the Dealers: but that "Koh-i-noor" and "Dervesh" have gone back; at the very point, where in the Dealers, they ran him out and beat him. They failed for the Vase though the time of the Race is NO BETTER' It is not to be lost sight of that "Dervish" was carrying five pounds or more, so I understood, but was not more than two lengths at most behind, he thus ran the best Horse at the finish and the same in the Dealers and Derby.

"Raby" was generally rejected when he landed, as in his poor condition then he was anything but an inviting animal; old "Hajee Abdool Wahab" however not only recommended him but eventually bought him for himself for some four or five hundred Rupees! He comes from the stables known as Fuckeera's. It is as well perhaps to record all these particulars just to show purchasers that it is not always the long priced colt or the handsome one which wins vases and plates.

But I am losing sight of the other Races of the evening. The third on the card was the "Malet Stakes" a Handicap—and a precious mess the Stewards made of it, only *two* accepted. Of course, it will be said, you cannot please every one, but from one fact alone the English Mare should have carried much more. On the 2nd day she ran 2 *miles* with 10 st. 13 lbs., carrying *one stone and a half* against the best Arab Plater of the Meeting, and beat him *in a walk*, and yet the Handicap takes 13 lbs off her in a 1½ mile race, but keeps "Cronstradt" at the stone and a half difference! the consequence was another win in a walk for the English Mare in 2 miles 56½ seconds.—To me, where I have prophesied the result of every Race so correctly, the Mare's running in the Forbes stakes is a perfect riddle; it was a slower race by two seconds, and she held the last place of three in the race; when she beat "Grey Leg" for the 50 G. M. sweeps. her third half mile was an easy overhaul in 51 or 52 seconds: there was nothing of this exhibition of speed in the Forbes. It is possible that that Race was her trial gallop and improved her so wonderfully for her subsequent performances, a complete sell to all, for *forty to one* was offered against her ever catching "Grey Leg," of course upon her exhibition in the Forbes.

The last Race of the evening was for the Colts Plate 1¼ miles. Four came to the post after a show canter before the Stand,

	st.	lb.
Aga Khan's. b a c "Youkharibosh"	7	12
Mr. Kerr names c a f "P. Alexandra"	7	1
The Stables' names b a c "Glenmore"...	7	4
Aga Khan's. g a c "Syud"	7	12

"One" false start and then they got away. The "Syud" and "Glenmore" lost for half a mile when the Horse with the horrible name went up made the running and secured the Race. The Filly came up, past "Syud" and Glenmore but could not get up to the hard name who won in 2,30 easy—his stable companion "Syud" pulling double for *last* place!!

I shall now close but with just a request to the secretary and steward's to see that the weighing enclosure and stewards stand is kept clear of all but those *entitled* to admission, nor should any one be allowed to pass through the steward's stand who has not a ticket.

It is absolutely necessary too that the space for twenty yards on either side of the 2 mile post be kept clear to allow the start to be seen and timed from the stand.

My pocket book shall prophecy in Tuesday's issue of your paper the winners of the Races for that of the 4th day. *Who will go me halves?* address "Pocket Book" care of Mr. Clements, Byculla Race stables.

Your's devotedly,
POCKET BOOK.

BENGAL.

A BED of iron ore, it is said, has been dicovered in Fyzabad, in Oude.—*Englishman, Jan* 29.

A REPORT from Hazara says that 200 men, with a standard, came down to Murdan in the beginning of the month; about a half of them are said to have gone to Kya. The detachment placed at Tapi has been withdrawn, so that a portion of the Eusoofzye border is open to attack, and it is recommended that a post be established again either at Tapi or its neighbourhood. Two companies of the 26th Punjab Infantry and a squadron of 13th Irregular Cavalry have been ordered to Tapi to guard the bridge over the Indus at P'heehore —*Id.*

THE members of the Calcutta Amateur Theatrical Society have resolved on giving a performance on Monday evening, the 1st February, in aid of the Shakspeare Memorial Fund, and the Lieutenant-Governor has kindly assented to patronise it. The Central Committee in England applied to all the Governors of the Indian provinces, soliciting their encouragement of entertainments for this national purpose; and we are glad to see the dramatic and musical amateurs of Calcutta coming forward to support the English committee in their great national object. We hope that Englishmen in Calcutta will not lose the opportunity of showing that they also have a deep interest in the memory of the great national poet and dramatist.—*Id.*

LIEUTENANT Henessy, of the 14th Bengal Cavalry recruiting officer, has been instructed to recruit Jats for the Native army—a tribe of warlike men principally inhabiting the countries on the banks of the Jumna between Delhi and Agra. The chief is the Rajah of Bhurtpore. The Jats nearly all remained loyal, and many during the mutiny did good service. The Jat Horse, first under Gobind Sing, son of Diaram, the Rajah of Hatrass, who set the Marquis of Hasting, at defiance were well known in Allygurhs and afterwards on the Oude frontier. The Jats are a very peculiar race, having no claim to pure Hindoo lineage. They are supposed to have been a race of Sclaves or Juts who followed the Aryan emigration into India much later. Sir Henry Elliott particularly noted this race and observed how loosely the Brahminical doctrine hung about them. Many of them hold very Deistical opinions, and the Sikhs are mostly supplied from their ranks. The reformed Hindooism of the Sikhs had a great attraction for the Jats. They are a very fine race of tall men, and excellent cultivators. Their holdings are all sub-divided into small shares, and since the settlement of 1854 many of them have lost their possessions.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

H. M. 74th.—We are informed on good authority that the above Regiment will be immediately sent home in the *Captain Cook*. The Government have done well in choosing this vessel as she's favorably known for many years as a comfortable and commodious Troop ship. And we are sure her present Commander Captain Cleave will exert himself to the utmost in his power for the comfort of his passengers on their long and monotonous voyage. The *Captain Cook* once raced the celebrated *Marco Polo* to Melbourne, and was only seven or eight days behind her accomplishing the voyage in 74 days—*Times, Feb* 2

ROYAL FAMILY ALLIANCES.

(From the Spectator.)

"MONSIEUR mon frere," and "Madame, Ma sœur," were the superscriptions of thirty-nine letters which the Emperor Napoleon despatched some seven weeks ago to all the crowned heads of Europe. And thirty-nine answers duly came back to Paris, addressed to "Sir, my brother." Sceptic Frenchmen, nurtured in contempt of royalty and royal etiquette, gave vent to sneers in reading one after another, the letters of all the Brothers and Sisters in the *Moniteur*; but scepticism, for once, was ill applied. There is little that is more true in the often fanciful modes of correspondence among the various classes of modern society than the assumed relationship of crowned heads. The great imperial letter-writer at Paris is, perhaps, together with the Brother at Constantinople, entitled to take the "Monsieur, mon frere," as little more than a phrase; but all the rest of the thirty-nine can use it in good faith, and as imbued with real meaning. If not actual brothers and sisters, the sovereigns of Europe are certainly nearly all of them, uncles, aunts, and cousins to each other, and altogether closely connected by ties of blood and family alliances.

These royal blood alliances, if not of the highest importance in the modern development of nations, are, at least, of sufficient moment to deserve an attentive examination. They deserve it the more because the principle on which they are based is evidently gaining ground, and tending more and more, with every succeeding generation, to assert its force. The relationship of crowned heads, commencing in Germany, the land of princes, has gradually spread from one end of Europe to the other, and is on the point of taking root in the New World, west of the Atlantic ocean. The growth of constitutional forms of government, so far from destroying these dynastic alliances, has only given them new life. By subtracting from the political power of kings and princes, it has made necessary an addition of social dignity and eminence such as only birth and the seclusion of the throne can give. The Kings of England in the fourteenth century could afford to marry commoners; the Kings of the nineteenth cannot. On the other hand, the increased dignity of royal blood alliances brings in its train a not inconsiderable share of real power, national as well as international. The actual position thus gained will be clearly established by passing in review the present family connections of the sovereigns of Europe.

The whole of the royal families of Europe, with but few exceptions, have, through more or less recent blood alliances, become German. They form, therefore, strictly speaking, but one great family; which is divided, however, into two prominent groups. The first of these groups comprises the Roman Catholic, and the second, the Protestant houses. At the head of the first stands the House of Hapsburg, the founder, to a great extent, of the system of royal family alliances now existing in Europe. This is expressed in th well-known distich:—

> "*Bella gerant alii: tu, felix Austria, nube:*
> *Nam quæ Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus.*"

The matrimonial conquests of the early Hapsburgs were due entirely to the physical advantages of the race. Maria of Burgundy, heiress of all the lands of Charles the Bold, was won, from among a hundred suitors and rivals, by Archduke Maximilian, solely on account of the manly beauty of the latter. The same cause brought the crowns of Aragon and Castille, together with the empire of the New World, to the son of Maximilian and Maria of Burgundy, Archduke Philip. The romance of "*Felix Austria*" culminates in this Philip. He was so extremely handsome, and so exquisitely well formed both in face and figure, that when he arrive in Spain the women in the streets fell down and worshipped him, to the intense chagrin of his wife Joanna, whose jealousy was excited by the merest glance of Philip at others of her sex. The death of Philip at the early age of twenty-eight, drove poor Queen Joanna into absolute madness. During an illness of several weeks, she did not leave his bedside; and his spirit having fled, she fell into a deep swoon. Awaking from it, she heard that her husband had been buried. She instantly gave orders to raise his body from the tomb, to dress it in royal garments, and place it in her chamber by her side. Here the beloved corpse remained for many months, the queen refusing to have it carried away, and even taking it with her on her royal progresses. Philip's and Joanna's son, the renowned Charles V., was still endowed with the most striking traits of the male beauty of the Hapsburgs; but after him the quality declined, owing not a little to a too eager search after matrimonial alliances in which wealth and power were the chief objects. The union of Ferdinand I. with Anna, the heiress of Louis of Hungary, who fell in the battle of Mohacs, brought the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia, with the appendages of Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia, to the house of Austria; but it also brought the hereditary big under-lip of the Jagellons into the Hapsburg family, leaving it as an indestructible heirloom to the present day, even after the extinction of the direct male line and its continuance, since 1740, in the female branch of Hapsburg-Lorraine. The truth of the Hapsburg epigram, "*Nam quæ Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus*," is undeniable; yet it is equally true that the illustrious house had to make sacrifices to Venus as others sacrificed to Mars.

In the last two or three generations the principle of matrimonial conquests has been completely abandoned by the Hapsburg family, and a further search after heiresses given up as unwise and undignified. This has been owing chiefly to the advice of several able statesmen, such as Kaunitz and Metternich; but partly also to the absolute necessities of the case. The physical decline of the once strikingly handsome and manly race of Rudolph of Hapsburg had become so evident during the sway of Metternich as to leave no room for doubt; and the thoughtful diplomatist, after the example of his predecessor, used all his influence to remedy the evil. He did not object to his master the Emperor catching flies the lifelong day while he was ruling Austria; but his mind revolted at the idea of the empire going to perdition, under his successors, through the imbecility of its hereditary governors. One of the last acts of Metternich was to exclude the Achduke Francis Charles, father of the present Emperor, from the throne, although his mental capacities were held to be not at all inferior to those of the previous head of the family, Ferdinand I. The choice of the consort of Francis Joseph, too, is generally ascribed to the influence of the great minister, who, though banished from his post, continued to sway the imperial councils at Vienna. Certain it is that the marriage of the present Emperor was not directed by any political motives whatever, but had its ground in what poetical penny-a-liners are in the habit of calling the "personal attractions" of the bride. A sweeter face than that of the young Empress of Austria it is, indeed, scarcely possible to imagine, judging by several life-size photographs displayed at the late International Exhibition, and which were always surrounded by a crowd of admirers. It is said that the intellect of the Empress is of as high an order as her beauty, she having received a very superior education from her father, Duke Maximilian in Bavaria. The family of these dukes in Bavaria, a rather distant branch of the reigning house, is not possessed of much wealth, but gifted rather with intellect and wisdom. Duke Maximilian is the author of more than a dozen volumes of travels, poems, and novels, all of them works of considerable literary and artistic value. He visited England in 1828, and brought away with him very favourable impressions on the political state of these islands, which he noticed in some of his books—published under the *nom de plume* of "Phantasus," and which he also, it is believed, instilled into the mind of his daughter. Through his marriage with Elizabeth of Bavaria the Emperor of Austria has got into some curious family relationships, respectable enough in themselves, yet very inferior to the matrimonial aspirastons of the Hapsburgs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. One brother-in-law of Kaiser Francis Joseph is the ex-King of Naples; another the fallen sovereign's unlucky brother; and a third the non-sovereign Prince of Thurn-und-Taxis grandson of the late postmaster-general of the Holy Roman Empire. This Thurn-und-Taxis family is a rather notable one in the annals of Germany. The first of the house came from Milan to Frankfort-on-the-Main at about the same time that the Lombard goldsmiths and money-lenders settled in the City of London; and while the latter got rich in advancing coin upon trinkets, the former rose to position and fame by starting a new idea. The first Thurn-und-Taxis undertook to carry letters from one point of Germany to the other, even so far as to the Tyrol; and he did the business so well that his successors were made hereditary postmasters-general, or, by their German title, "*Reichslehnbare-Reichs-General-Erbpostmeister*." The carrying business proved exceedingly profitable, allowing the shrewd Lombards to purchase vast estates in Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Bohemia, together with the title of prince, all which they possess to the present day. To become the brother-in-law of a living emperor is, however, the highest point at which a noble of Thurn-und-Taxis has yet arrived. The marriage has brought the Emperor Francis Joseph into relationship with a vast number of his subjects, inasmuch as the Thurn-und-Taxis family is very large, chiefly in the Bohemian regions. The brother-in-law of the Emperor has no less than fifteen brothers and sisters; all titular princes and princesses of course, yet some of them only lieutenants and under-lieutenants of dragoons. The most prominent of the family is one Prince Rudolph of Thurn-und-Taxis, set down in the Austrian genealogical handbooks as a "Doctor of all the faculties"—*Doctor sammtlicher Rechte*—and married to a Miss Jenny Standler. Such an tencyclopædical doctor, related, too, to a Kaiser, must, one should think, be useful in a country like Austria.

The most recent matrimonial alliances of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine have been chiefly with the reigning families of Bavaria and Saxony, and, to a lesser degree, with Belgium. But through a double link with King Leopold's family—the Emperor's brother, Archduke Maximilian, having married Leopold's only daughter, and the heir-apparent of Belgium the Emperor's cousin, Archduchess Maria—the rulers of Austria have become indirectly connected with the great Coburg family and nine-tenths of the sovereigns of Europe. It seems not unlikely that before long these family alliances will be transplanted beyond Europe, and the united Coburg-Hapsburg race become the founder of new royal lines in America. There is a rumour, based upon the reports of the semi-official papers of Vienna, that should Archduke Maximilian, the son-in-law of King Leopold, become Emperor of Mexico, according to the wish of the "Notables" and the French Commander-in-Chief his younger brother, Archduke Ludwig, will marry Princess Isabel, the heiress of Brazil, and thus unite the sovereigns of two great American States in close alliance. The matrimonial scheme is not at all improbable, considering that the members of the house of Hapsburg are possessed, collectively and individually, of large fortunes which would weigh against the imperial crown which Isabel of Braganza carries in her lap. The age of the candidates, too, is very fair, Archduke Louis being twenty-two, and Princess Isabel eighteen. There are, therefore, still victories to be won in the old field for the house of Hapsburg, and matrimony, which already once brought an empire in the West, may give it a second time to "*Felix Austria*."

Close behind Austria, in the first, or Roman Catholic, group of the royal families of Europe, stands Bavaria. The matrimonial fortunes of the reigning house of Wittelsbach within the present century have been of a most extraordinary kind expressed in the single fact that the family now counts among its members no less than ten empresses, kings, and queens. The history of these alliances furnishes a good illustration of the manner in which royal marriages are brought about in the present day. It is an evident mistake to suppose that there is a systematic desire on the part of all kings and queens to get their children and near relatives into powerful and widespread family connections, so as to realize the more completely the idea expressed in the epistolary intercourse that all are "brothers" and "sisters." Royal ladies, of course, will, other circumstances being equal, accept the most "brilliant" match; but among princes comeliness of face and figure is decidedly the point most sought after. Now, the number of marriageable princesses is, and must be, always limited, and as it is clearly impossible that all should be handsome and good-looking, it naturally happens that whenever there is a more than usually pretty house-full of daughters, the royal wooers are numerous, and offers of marriage come in from all quarters; to use an expressive though somewhat vulgar English phrase, there is, in such a case, a general "run" after a certain family. It was precisely this which happened in Bavaria some forty years ago, and elevated the house of Wittelsbach from a comparatively unknown to one of the best connected royal families in Europe. In 1797, King Maximilian I. allied himself in second nuptials to the beautiful Princess Caroline of Baden, and the issue of this marriage were five daughters, born in three births, four of them being twins. Every one of these five daughters has become either an empress or a queen in her own right, or the mother of an emperor or empress. The eldest of the family of five, Elizabeth, married the King of Prussia, and her twin sister, Amelia gave her hand to the present King of Saxony. The third daughter, Sophia, united herself to the heir-apparent of Austria, and would be empress at the present moment, but for the interference of Prince Metternich, and his objection to more weak-minded Kaisers after Ferdinand I. As it is, Princess Sophia has become the mother of an Emperor, with a very considerable share—if rumour is to be trusted—in the government of the empire. Sophia's twin sister married the King Frederick Augustus of Saxony, predecessor of the present ruler, and is now a queen dowager. Finally, the youngest of the five sisters gave her hand to the not very powerful, but learned and poetical "Phantasus," otherwise Duke Maximilian in Bavaria, to become, in course of time, the mother of an empress. She would have been mother of an empress and a queen at the same time, but for the boldness of Joseph Garibaldi, who chose to march upon Naples with his red-jackets, against all diplomatic decorum and royal etiquette. The career of this poor ex-Queen of Naples is a romance of the saddest kind; from which, however, it would not be becoming at present to lift the veil. One doesnot know in what position she deserves the greatest pity, the poor ex-queen! whether in her silent nunnery at Augsburg, where she took refuge last year, or in her lonely palace at Rome, where no other vent is allowed to her energies but to shoot the carts of cardinals.

It is rather curious that while nearly all the female members of the house of Bavaria have made splendid matrimonial alliances, the male members have gone in a contrary direction, and married ladies of mediocre fortune, if not absolute plebeians. While all the princesses of Wittelsbach are evidently ambitious, the princes seem to be a quiet, easy-going sort of men, given to rest and contemplation, to tobacco and lager-beer, and disliking the pomp and ceremony involved in the presence of high-born spouses. The ex-King of Greece, fat, indolent, and good humoured, is a fair type of his family. Put on a throne for which he did not care a straw, through the influence of his powerful aunts and cousins, he left the troubles and honours of government to his active spouse, his chief personal anxiety being to keep a neverfailing supply of Bavarian ale near his classic residence at the foot of the Acropolis. When dire revolution made this supply fail, he was glad enough to shake the dust of Athens from his feet, and to retreat to his beloved sandhills of Munich. The present sovereign of Bavaria is a man [redacted] much of the same temper; but still more so uncle Charles, the only brother of ex-King and half-brother of the beautiful pair of princesses who all became the wives of C Prince Charles himself never even aspire noble lady, far less to a princess. When he had a French teacher, one Monsieur B who grounded him well in the purest Pa accent, and sometimes took him on a Fr speaking promenade round the old city of Mu and close by the house where lived Mad Bolley, and Mademoiselle Marie Anne Bol and a host of little Bolleys, all talking the purest Parisian accent. Prince Charles, in his homely way took a liking to the Bolleys, and particularly to Mademoiselle Marie Anne, who, it is to be supposed, spoke French better than even old Monsieur—and his admiration being sufficiently intensified, he announced one day to his papa, King Maximilian I., that he was going to marry Mademoiselle Marie Anne. It occasioned a terrible scene at the Schloss, as may be imagined; but the end of it was that Prince Charles did marry Miss Bolley, threats and promises notwithstanding. To hide the family disgrace, as far as possible, the young lady was elevated some time after, to the rank of Baroness of Bayersdorf—*anglice*, "Bavarian village"—in her own right, added to which was the gift of several domains from the royal father-in-law. Prince Charles and his low-born consort lived very happily, though in great seclusion, for thirty years; and after her decease, the Prince married another damsel of humble origin, ennobled since under the name of Henrietta von Frankenburg. But these are by no means the only "morganatic" marriages in the royal family of Bavaria. The brother of the Empress of Austria, eldest son and heir of Duke Maximilian, was married at the parish church of Augsburg, in 1857, to a tradesman's daughter, for whom he afterwards obtained the title of Baroness von Wallersee. This marriage gave great offence, at Vienna as well as at Munich, and to allay the storm, Prince Ludwig had to renounce all his rights and family claims in favour of a younger brother. To judge by what took place at the respective marriages of old Prince Charles and of this young Prince Ludwig, it seems that "morganatic" alliances are much more strictly prohibited in Bavaria at the present time than they were fifty years ago.

It may not be uninteresting, on this occasion, to say a few words concerning "morganatic" marriages, a matter about which a good deal of misapprehension prevails. Morganatic marriages are of very old origin, so old, in fact, that the very meaning of the word has been lost. The term is commonly explained as deriving from the German word "*Morgen-gabe*," a morning gift, the elucidation being that the husband gave to his morganatic bride a present the day after the nuptials, instead of making her the partner of his whole fortune on the marriage itself. But this explanation is evidently somewhat far-fetched, besides being quite devoid of historical proof. Certain it is that the word is of Lombard growth; for the expression "*matrimonia ad legem morganaticam contracta*" is frequently to be met with in documents of North Italian families, long before it came into use in Germany. The thing itself is clearly of Roman origin, being nothing else than a revival of the *coemtio*, in fashion among the conquerors of the world. It is well known that the ancient Romans had three forms of marriage—the *confarreatio*, the *coemtio*, and the *usus*. The first, a civil as well as religious contract, was concluded before a priest and ten witnesses, and conferred on the offspring the rights and honours of *patrimi et matrimi*; while the second was a mere civil engagement, with far lesser privileges to the children; and the third constituted but a civil partnership, sanctified by nothing else but the legal proof of twelve month's uninterrupted cohabitation. The revival of the *usus* the Roman Catholic Church could not possibly allow, even to princes in the feudal ages; but priests winked at the introduction of the *coemtio* among the great ones of the world, and this form of marriage, in consequence, soon became highly fashionable among lords and princes. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the so-called morganatic marriages were exceedingly numerous among the great barons, dukes, and margraves of Germany, and notable so far as they had to fulfil an important political purpose. The absence of a law of primogeniture in nearly all the fiefs of the Holy Roman Empire made it necessary that some means should be devised to check the too great division of territories, and there seemed nothing readier than the *matrimonia ad legem morganaticam contracta*. An instance of the application of this remedy exists in the case of the descendants of Duke William of Brunswick-Luneburg, one of the ancestors of Queen Victoria, who died in 1490. He left seven sons, among whom, according to custom, the very moderate-sized duchy was to be divided. But the sons, as usual, quarrelled in the division, and, after some preliminary fighting, ended with an agreement that one of the seven should be the heir of all the territory, and perpetuate the family, and the rest should take refuge in morganatic alliances. Chance was to decide the question of succession, and the seven sons of Duke William drew lots accordingly. The great

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

prize fell to the sixth son, Prince George, who at once took possession of the duchy and married an illustrious princess of the house of Saxony. The eldest of the seven brothers remained a bachelor all his life, and the others went into the wars, with the exception of the fourth, Prince Frederick, who wooed and won the daughter of his private secretary—a pearl of sweet blessed beauty," say the quaint old historians—and outlived all his brothers in fourscore years of happy existence. The descendants of the morganatic alliance of Prince Frederick flourish to this day in Germany as Barons von Luneburg.

The political importance of these morganatic marriages engendered early a code of laws respecting them, which has remained in force to the present day. According to these statutes, as first laid down, only independent princes and lords, or more correctly, princes and lords holding directly of the Holy Roman Empire and with no other sovereign above them but the Kaiser, were allowed to contract morganatic marriages. All these lords, though of widely different rank and fortune, were held to be *ebenbürtig*, or upon an equality of blood, and the rest of mankind were considered many degrees beneath them. The union of the Emperor himself with the poorest daughter of the most insignificant of the five hundred barons of the Holy Roman Empire, was held to be perfectly legitimate, conferring the rights of succession upon all the offspring of such alliance; while but a step below the alliance became morganatic. The children of morganatic marriages could receive at the utmost the allodial property of the father, but were not allowed to bear his name, nor, under any circumstances, to succeed to the honours, titles, dignities, and hereditary possessions of the family. Such is still the law on the subject, acknowledged as binding by all the princes of Germany, although it was slightly modified at the Congress of Vienna, and was, more recently, broken through in one very notable instance. After the suicide of the Holy Roman Empire, and its galvanic resurrection under the present form of the Germanic Confederation, the fivescore of formerly independent princes who were "mediatized," or made subject to other sovereigns obtained as a special privilege the right of being still considered *ebenbrutig*, together with all their families, in matrimonial matters. Accordingly, as the law now stands, all the Sovereign Princes of Germany may marry into any of the noble families belonging to this formerly independent class, and secure to their children the right of succession while having a wide choice to themselves. But practically this right is very seldom, if ever, made use of, and the great privilege conferred upon the poor "mediatized" princes, and for which they fought very had at the Congress of Vienna, has remained a dead letter. Their daughters are quite ready to marry kings and emperors; but the king themselves are not. They seem to prefer, in all cases, to marry either an undeniable princess, or, under advers circumstances, and should their tastes so lead them, a milliner or an actress. The medium of "miatized" alliance is finding apprently no favour with German princes, their motto being "Aut Cæsar, aut nullus.

Before concluding this subject of morganatic marriages, it is necessary to say something of the breach of the princely code of laws just alluded to, which is not without political importance. The last of the "legitimate" line of the house of Zabringen, rulers of the Grand Duchy of Baden, died in 1830, and the country was on the point of being taken possession of by the King of Baravia, the next collateral heir, when a claimant to the throne appeared in the person of Prince Leopold, offspring of a morganatic union between Grand Duke Charles Frederick, who died in 1818, and a Madame Geyersberg. Prince Leopold quietly took possession of the government, without entering into any diplomatic explanations on the difference of morganatic or other marriages; but, instead of it, proclaimed a very liberal charter for Baden, which gave the highest satisfaction throughout the country. In the meanwhile, however, the Diet at Frankfort, on the prosposition of Austria and Prussia, had ordered an "execution" in the grand duchy, and Bavarian troops in forced marches towards Charlsruhe and Freiburg. A conflict seemed imminent, for the people of Baden were determined, to a man, to take the part of their "illegitimate" ruler, when, just at the nick of time, there occurred the French Revolution of July, 1830, with its echo in most of the smaller States of Germany. The fate of the ruler of Brunswick made all the crowned heads of the Confederation tremble for their own safety, and the threatened "execution" was postponed for the moment. I proved a postponement *sine die*, for it has not been forthcoming yet, although morganatic Leopold has gone to his fathers, and the race of "illegitimate" sovereigns has been perpetuated by two of the sons of the usurper. This has been the most serious breach hitherto made in the matrimonial code of the great family of German sovereigns; and, to judge by some very recent facts, it almost seems as if the case is to be made a precedent for further neglect of the law. The present claimant to the Duchy of Holstein, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg is well known to be the offspring of a morganatic marriage, notwithstanding which fact he is openly backed by the majority of German sovereigns as the only legitimate heir of Holstein. It seems probable, therefore, that the old fiction of morganatic alliances—sometimes called "left-handed marriages," though for no cause whatever—will soon expire, like other mediæval fictions.

The group of Roman Catholic sovereigns which has for its centre the royal families of Austria and Bavaria is completed by the reigning houses of Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The rulers of these contries are all more or less closely allied with the great German houses though there is a tendency on the part of the Spanish royal family to suffice for itself, so as to keep up the pure Bourbon blood. Intermarriages between first and second cousins, common enough in all royal families, have reached their climax in the reigning house of Spain, the whole of the members of which, with only two exceptions, having united themselves to blood relations. In is curious that though Spanish marriages have been more fruitful of war and fierce diplomatic struggles than any other royal alliances in Europe, the rsult of all of them, so far from drawing the reigning family into closer connection with other European houses, has been, on the contrary, more and more to isolate it. The last of these matches, which was near setting all Eurcpe in flames. the union of Louis Phillippe's youngest son with the sister of the Queen of Spain, has absolutely had no result whatever. It has simply metamorphosed a very quiet French prince into an exceedingly harmless Spanish grandee and country gentleman, with no more prospect of ruling the Peninsula than the handsome guardsman Munoz, who picked up a glove of the wife of Ferdinand VII. at the right time, and in recompense received the hands of a royal widow, who had been exactly ten weeks in mourning. The only direct alliance existing at the present moment between the royal house of Spain and the other crowned heads of Europe is the union of the titular kings youngest sister, Infanta Amelia, to Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, youngest brother of Maximilian II. If royal alliances have not made over the Spanish throne to the younger Bourbons of France, the repeated intermarriages between the reigning family of Italy and the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine have still less had the effect of drawing Italy closer to Austria, or even of preventing a life and death struggle between the rulers of the two nations. Nevertheless, the war has had the consequence of breaking off, at least for the present, the formerly so numerous alliances between the Courts of Vienna and Turin. The union of Victor Emanuel's eldest daughter with Prince Napoleon was probably forced to some degree; but that of his youngest child with King of Portugal was clearly a voluntary step in a new direction, and it was welcomed as such in both countries. It seems that, on the whole, much more importance is ascribed to royal family alliances in the south than in the north of Europe. The marriage of the late King of Prussia with a Roman Catholic princess was scarcely commented upon, even by the most zealous of German Protestant; and though the overwhelming majority of the people of Bavaria are zealous members of the Church of Rome, they made no protest against the marriage of the present sovereign to a heretic. On the other hand, the alliance of a King or Queen of Spain with a Protestant would most probably be productive of a revolution; and it is doubtful whether all the personal popularity of Victor Emanuel at the present moment would be sufficient to stem the tide of discontent that would inevitably arise should he select another Austrian princess for his consort. The influence of this feeling is as strongly shown by recent events in Greece. There is no doubt that the Greeks accepted and welcomed their new young king chiefly on the faith of his being the brother of the Princess of Wales, the probable future Queen of England. They would have preferred Prince Alfred without hesitation; but accepted Prince George as at least somewhat connected with the royal family of Great Britain. The influence of this ideal power and glory prevailed even over the knowledge, which the better informed among the Greeks must have had, that the new monarch was in reality but a countryman of their much detested ex-King Otho. It is just possible, however, that, knowing this, they quietly submitted to the fate of being ruled, like all the rest of Europe, by Teutonic blood.

The process by which German royalty gradually attracts, and is attracted by other reigning families, thus slowly incorporating with the one great royal caste of central Europe all the other thrones of the civilized world, is exhibited with singular clearness in the recent history of Portugal. The reigining house of Braganza, dating from the seventeenth century, allied itself for genrations with the Bourbons of France and Spain; but on the decay of this race found itself in the alternative of either continuing intermarriages of the prohibited degree, or of seeking new connections among royal families of foreign origin. On the coming of age of the late Queen, Donna Maria II., the jealousy of the great Powers would not allow her to choose for her husband either a French prince or a Spanish infant, and she had the only alternative left of giving her hand either to one of her own counsins, or to any of the petty princes of central Europe. She at first refused to commit herself either way, but being pressed hard by the representatives of the Powers, she ended by selecting for her consort the handsome Duke of Leuchtenberg, neither a Bourbon nor a German prince. But the duke died at the end of two months, and then there arose a new matrimonial difficulty, from which the poor young Queen only escaped by declaring her readiness to marry a prince of the house of Coburg. It is said she consented to the match with great reluctance, having some mysterious antipathy against German princes, and some easily explained dislike to marry a Protestant; but the latter difficulty was surmounted by Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg turning a Roman Catholic in deference to his royal bride, and the former by his personal appearance at Lisbon. The marriage proved an exceedingly happy one; Prince Ferdinand, a man of refined education, of much tact, and not a little political wisdom, gaining not only the entire love and affection of his royal consort, but, what was far more difficult, the esteem of the leaders of the great political parties in the kingdom. As a proof of this confidence, he was made Regent of Portugal for two years, after the death of Donna Maria, and during this time, as well as subsequently, Ferdinand succeeded in completely changing the foreign policy of the kingdom. He married his eldest son, King Pedro V., to a German princes, the same as his two daughters, thus Germanizing the ancient family of Braganza in less than one generation. The second son, the present King, was also to be united, like his brother, to a princes of Hohenzollern; but the contemplated match had to be set aside at the last moment, on account of strong political pressure, the leading party at Lisbon desiring an alliance with the family of King Victor Emanuel. But the latter marriage cannot possibly prevent the royal line of Portugal from continuing to be completely German, no more than the reigning family of Italy can keep back from being Germanized in the course of another generation. It was said of our Prince of Wales, before his marriage, that he was in a sorry plight for having only a choice in matrimony between seven royal ladies; but the heir-appearent of Italy is worse off, by having his power of selection limited to three princesses, all of them German. It is taken for granted, of course, that Prince Humbert will not be permitted to marry either a Protestant or a princess of the house of Austria.

Passing from the Roman Catholic to the great group of Protestant families, the reigning house of Russia has to be first noticed. The members of this house, though adhering to the Greek faith, have always intermarried with Protestants; and they have not a little contributed, by their wealth and power, to distribute German princes and princesses over the thrones of the civilized world. The teutonic alliances of Russia date from the time of Peter the Great, They formed part of his great plan for civilizing Russia, or rather for making its institutions similar to those of Western Europe, to which object he devoted his life. He managed the match-making business in a very rough and uncouth manner, the same as all his other civilizing works. The undertaking was commenced by an order of his Majesty to his ambassador at Berlin to proceed on an exploring journey through Germany, and, after due negotiation with princely papas and mammas, to pack off as many good-looking royal ladies as possible to St. Petersburg. The great work of mediatization not having yet begun, and the system of royal family alliances being, moreover, not fully developed in Europe, the ambassador of Peter I. was very fortunate in his search, and managed to despatch due north no less than eleven more or less handsome princesses, travelling in groups of twos and threes, duly chaperoned and otherwise cared for. The first set of fair pilgrims was stopped at Potsdam by gruff king Frederick William of Prussia, who, being himself engaged in the arduous task of raising tall grenadiers by importing big men and marrying them *nolens volens* to homegrown big women, did not at all like to see so many good-looking young ladies quit the Fatherland. However, Czar Peter, who understood no joking in the matter, sent at once a very stiff ultimatum to Frederick William, and the King, remembering Pomerania and the close neighbourhood of Russian troops, raised his embargo, and let the ladies depart in peace. The fair visitors arrived safely at St. Petersbug; but Peter had left some weeks before, and they had to follow him to Moscow. Here they were entertained by gorgeous but not always elegant *fetes*, until the other royal guests from Germany had arrived. Now the real business began. Alexis Petrowitsch, eldest son of the Czar by his first wife, Edokija Lapuchin, was summoned from the convent of Pokrowskoi, where he was staying with his imprisoned mother, and peremptorily ordered to choose a wife from among the flock of German princesses assembled at his father's Court. Alexis demurred, saying he was unprepared; the fact being that he was living with a Finnish damsel, and inspired, besides, by his mother with hatred of all foreigners, particularly Germans. Thereupon Peter got into a towering passion, declaring that he would kill his son on the spot; but, cooling down, commanded him to get ready to be married immediately. From among the number of fair visitors, the Czar picked out Princes Charlotte Sophia of Burnswick-Wolfenbuttel as the bride of his son and future Empress of Russia, and the marriage was solemnized with great pomp on the 25th of October, 1711. The union, as might have been expected, was a wretched one in the extreme. Alexis, not content with neglecting his wife, a quiet and meek German girl, with a heart all tenderness and affection, at times went so far as to ill-treat her cruelly in the presence of strange women whom he brought to the Court. This was more than she could bear, and, lingering away in pain and sorrow, she died—so it was stated officially—in the summer of 1715. Czar Peter got furious at seeing his plans thus overthrown by his son, and on account of the cruelty shown to the princes, and for other reasons, had Alexis thrown into prison soon after. The heir to the throne was solemnly tried before a special Court summoned by the Czar, and condemned to death. Two days after his condemnation Alexis died in prison—some say a natural death, but according to others, by poison. A fearful tale was rumoured at the time that Peter himself had beheaded his son. Here ends the story of the first matrimonial alliance of Russia with the royal families of Western Europe. But a most extraordinary piece of romance is tacked to it by some historians. On the faith of several letters of a French traveller, the Chevalier Bossu, and a lengthened article in the *Journal Encyclopedique* of February 15, 1777, it is stated that the unhappy wife of Prince Alexis did not really die in Russia, but by the connivance of some trusty friends was only declared dead, and a wax figure buried in her name, in order that she might escape from the tyranny of her worthless husband. The story goes further, that not trusting herself back to her family, all under dread of the mighty Czar, she fled to America, married a French Count d'Aubant, returned at his death to Europe, settled for some time at Paris, in the suburb of Montmartre, and finally died at Brussels, at the age of seventy-eight. The account thus given is very circumstantial, and those who take an interest in the matter may follow it up in the *Journal* before cited, in which all the particulars are given, together with an official refutation of the Russian Government—given under date of May 15, 1778—which the Czar's Minister of Foreign Affairs thought it necessary to address to the editor of the publication. It is interesting to notice that the matter about which the Russian diplomatist seems most incredulous is, not that a dead princess should come to life again, but that she should condescend to marry a commoner.

(To be continued.)

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Brett, Cornet E., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, from England.

Pigott, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 44th Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.

FEBRUARY 7.

Barnard, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 6.

Sykes, Captain, 4th King's Own Regiment, to rejoin, to Khandalla.

Lamb, First Class Vet. Surgeon W., Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDER.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 6th Feb.

Mr. C. G. Speed Sub-Conductor Marine Storekeeper's Department, is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Rawul Pindee, 13th January 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, the 24th October 1863 :—

"MY LORD,—I have to inform you, in reply to the enquiry made in your letter, dated 22nd August, that the same rule of promotion as regards succession to the rank of Captain by the Officers of the General Lists is to prevail, as has been in force with regard to succession to the rank of Lieutenant, viz., that, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the rank of Captain in a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry, or in the Cadre of a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry, wherein the Lieutenants have been all promoted under existing rules, the senior Lieutenant on the General Lists of the Presidency will be promoted to the rank of Captain; the senior Ensign in the same List being promoted in succession."

Head Quarters, Camp Rawul Pindee, 15th January 1864.

Captain E. M. Jones, of the 2nd Battalion 20th Foot, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General J. Garvock, commanding the Peshawur Division, vice Captain the Hon'ble C. C. Chetwynd, resigned.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
6	Bailly de Suffren	Shonellez	Galle Jan. 19.
	Jamsetjee Cursetjee	Fosster	Liverpool Sept. 24.
	Nurbudda	Nacoda	Bankok Nov. 18.
	Nabob	Canton	Coconada Jan. 12.
	Johnston Castle (s)	Kingcombe	Surat Feb. 5.
	Hydroosee	Nacoda	Burgorah Dec. 14.
	Speedy	Dibbs	Calcutta Jan. 14.
	Fort Regent	Fegeyt	Cardiff Oct. 6.
	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat Feb. 5.
7	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat Feb. 6.
	Minerva	Black	Shanghai Dec. 23.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
6	Columbian (s)	Renoldson	London.
7	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat.
	Sarah	Minto	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, and child; Mr. Anderson; 198 Adults; 20 children; and 6 infants.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer *Johnston Castle*, for Malabar Coast.
Brig *Hydroosee*, for Cayelputton.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d	
,, (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
,, (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

London.

Walmer Castle—1 case printed books, James Bogie; 6 cases sundries, H. Holland.

Coleroon—60 chests olibanum, 13 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb., Mooljee Jewraz; 100 bales coir fibre, 175 cwt., Bhimjee Mooljee and Co.

Malvern—1 bundle Persian nuckla, 33 lb., Munjee Narronjee; 127 pieces elephant teeth, 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 5lb.; 3 cases gum Aarabic, 9½ cwt., Girdhur Roopchund; 128 pieces elephant teeth, 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb., Munore Huruckchund; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Stewart and Co.

Liverpool.

Red Jacket—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Passmore and Co.

Elizabeth Fry—6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Mooljee Doolubram; 48 bales munjeets, 470 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lbs., Ralli Brothers.

Radnagore—200 bales, cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

City of Agra—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Govindjee Megjee.

Queen of Australia—52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.

Eagle (Capt. Murphy)—110 bales wool, 330 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Clydesdale—48 bales wool, 144 cwt., Govindjee Velljee.

Queen of the Seas—64 bales cotton, 224 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

Royal Alfred—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Pudomsy Virjee and Co.

Queen of Beauty—24 bales cotton, 84 cwt., Mooljee Visram; 21 bales cotton, 73½ cwt., Enderjee Narronjee.

Ellen Bates—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.

Pegasus—60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 17 bales cotton, 59½ cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Mogul—200 bundles coir yarn, 42 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

Mercia—18 bales cotton, 63 cwt., Dewjee Vurria.

Havre.

Allaya—66 bales cotton, 231 cwt., Bhanjee Nursy and Co.

City of Carlisle—325 bales cotton, 1137½ cwt. J. Siegfried and Co.

Cid—600 bags jingilly seed 900 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

New York.

Inconstant—100 bales coir fibre, 700 cwt., Jairam Visram.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 28, *Louise*, Boateloup, from Bourbon 9th December; *North Atlantic*, Briard, from Madras 22nd December; *Euphemus*, Profumo, from Colombo 21st December; *Shah Jehan*, Hinte from Bombay 3rd December, touched at Cochin 16th December; *Royal Vistor*, and *Formosa*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 15/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	226

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm. ex. n. s.
Bank of India	100	......	5 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		20 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	58 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	92 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	6 do.	177 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	57 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125		17½ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 33,000.
Do. B. ,,	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,600 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,200 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 550 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,300.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 1,450 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 150 pm. dem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 550 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96¼
,, Loan 1835-36	95¾
,, Loan 1842-43	95¾
,, Loan 1854-55	95¾
New Five per Cent. Loan	105¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	115

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	,,	106¼
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (6th Feb. 1864.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	550 to 555
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	575 to 590
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,,	585 to 590
New Oomravuttee	,,	620 to 621
Old Compta, (ready.)	,,	575 to 580
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,,	650 to 655
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	600 to 610
Old Veeravul	,,	535 to 540
New Khandeish	,,	600 to 602
Old Poratchee	,,	555 to 560
New Accote	,,	630 to 635
Old Mangalore	,,	545 to 550
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,375 to 1,380.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	5 11 to 5 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	31 to 33
Niger	,,	27 to 28 Nominal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s.	0d.	,,
On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11½d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months ... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. ... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ... 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 3rd February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD-OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4	do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof of being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 25th January 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
,, On Demand	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s.	11⅝d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, ESQ., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 20th January 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુબાંઇ તરેડીંગ એનદ બેકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, ESQ.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.
MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Chuorch Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Scotland / On Ireland	On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe		1s.	11⅝d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct. per an.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 15th January 1863.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, or for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0⅞d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	0⅝d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s.	0⅝d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s.	0⅜d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0⅛d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
Sight	1s. 11⅝d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-58 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,, 2-53	,,
Sight	,, 2-48	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 3 do. 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
,, On demand 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 27th January 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ... 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight	at 2s.	0½d.	per rupee.
4 ,,	2s.	0½d.	,,
3 ,,	2s.	0¼d.	,,
2 ,,	2s.		
1 ,,	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
On Demand	1s.	11⅝d.	,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,5000 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.

ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.

WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) 19, Portland Place.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways).

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

NEALE PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director in India.)

Branches.

KURRACHEE......H. I. Lee, Esq., (Acting Manager.)
BOMBAY............A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates viz. :—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 ,,	at 2s. 0⅜d.	,,
3 ,,	at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
2 ,,	at 2s. 0⅛d.	,,
1 ,,	at 2s. 0d.	,,
On Demand	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

3 months' notice Interest is allowed at the rate of ...... 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, ... 6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.

Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL expect to receive shortly per *Myrtle* and other Ships, a supply of Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes with Heads, Ears, and Fixings complete.

F. and M. have also on hand, Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers for fixing.
Ploughs and Harrows by Howard of Bedford.
Wrought Iron and Lead Piping.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel and Files.
Joiners' and Contractors' Tools, &c. &c.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, January 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.
John Elin, Esq,
George Garraway, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.

W. Lyall, Esq.
W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
John Ogle, Esq.
Rowand Ronald, Esq.
E. G. Tinker, Esq.
Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.

Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
James Motton, Esq.
Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
John H. Watt, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.).

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.
MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.

Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.
C. Holland, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under :—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	,,	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	,,	880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	,,	20,000

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG. *And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims. The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchants.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages. :—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 1st January, 1864

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851 :—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lee and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, at 1 P. M., consisting of T. Cloths, Jacconets, Grey Shirtings and a variety of other Cloth Goods, a quantity of Porter in Casks, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very handsome Arab Horse, age 4 years, height 14-1, very quiet in saddle, with beautiful action. Can be sent for approval to any gentleman requiring the same, on a day's previous application to the undersigned.

25 Cases Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits.

15 Cases of Chedder Cheese.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles, with furniture, &c., complete (quite new).

Chillingworth and Son's Crown Sherry in cases of 3 dozens each.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.

Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 8th February 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to dispose of the property of Captain FELIX JONES, Resident in the Persian Gulf. The above has recently been landed from Bushire. It comprises silver table plate of the newest patterns best Sheffield plated ware (for large establishments) of every description including Loysel's patent "Percolators" for tea and coffee services. Also Persian gold and enamelled hookahs of great beauty, uniform outfit of swords, belts, epaulettes, cloaks, Yezd saddle cloths, &c., all of which will be on view at their Rooms from Monday, this day, the 8th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome Cane-bodied double seated light Phaeton with glass shutters, shafts, cushions, lamps, &c., by "Holman and Co.," of Long Acre.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

Few Reams of Saunders' Extra superfine laid Foolscap Paper, 16lbs. each, at 13 Rs. per Ream.

1 Large 16 inch Screw Jack, with driver.

5 small 6 inch do. do. do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 8th February 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
900 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
700 ,, ,, Madapollams.
1000 ,, ,, Jacconets.
10 Bales. Twist.
2 Cases superior Woollen Cloth.
137 Tins Biscuits.
A few dozen Brandy.
1 Case superior Needles.
1 ,, Turned Tea-pots.
6 ,, Crow Bars, 3½ and 4 feet.
1 Cask Padlocks.
1 ,, Trunk Locks.
1 ,, Curry Combs.
1 Case Brass Foundery.
2 Cases of Sundry Goods, consisting of superior Concertinas, Table Cutlery, Electro-plated ware, Inkstands, Sodawater Machines, Leather Presses, Pocket Books, Dressing Cases, Despatch Cases, &c. &c.

SALE OF DATE.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the warehouse of Nagjee Soodew, near Musjid Bunder, on account and at the risk of Thucker Lilladhur Manock, by order of Manockchund Nagjee & Co.
306 Bags Date.

SALE OF WASTE TIMBER, SUNDRY IRON WORK, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Railway Stores, Byculla, a quantity of Waste Timber, Packing Cases and several lots of sundry Iron Work.

SALE OF A HOUSE NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a comfortable Bungalow, situated near the Grant Road, and adjoining the Grant Road Theatre, subject to the terms of the present lease thereof, which will be gladly explained to all enquirers.

Fuller particulars will shortly appear.
Bombay, 8th February 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published by WILLIAM CHARMAN, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, No. 39, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.